DAILY NEWS

By Telegraph.

NOON DISPATCHES.

The War in the East.

A REPORTED TURKISH VICTORY AT TIRNOVA.

ADVANCE OF ISMAEL PASHA.

HOBART PASHA.

is to Command an Expedition to the Black Sea

EXPECTED AT OR YEAR RUSTCHUK.

Mukhtar in a Strong Position.

rkish Troops in Excelent Spirits and Fine Condition,

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SIEGE OF KARS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

London, July 16.-The Standard's correspondent at Tirnova telegraphs Thursday that Grand Duke Nicholas had arrived there.

The Standard's despatch from Constantinople reports that it is said the Turks have beaten the Russians and reccupied Tirnova, also that Ismael Pasha has entered Russian territory and dvanced six miles on the road to Tiflis. A Bucharest special to the same paper says that it is reported there has been serious fighting between Drenova and abrova.

The Turkish monitor which was shore at the mouth of the Dauube has been towed off by two of her consorts.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent states that it is announced that the Porte has given England permission to use Gallapoli as a coaling station.

Two Constantinople correspondents of the Times concur in the following statement: "Hobart Pasha had a long interview with the Sultan yesterday wh gave him permission to command an expedition to the Black Sea with complete liberty of action."

The Times' Bucharest despatch re-

ports that preparations continue for a battle near Rustchak, whither a portion of the garrison of Silistria has already gone.

It is said that all the work done by the International Danubian Commission will be lost in consequence of the measures taken by the Russians to obstruct the mouth of the Danube. It is variously reported that 10,000 Russians, unsupported by a battery, traversed the Hervn pass of the Bal

The Times has the following from Kars dated the 14th: "The Russians have fallen back from Batoum. It is rumored that the column will join Gen.

Mellikoff and again invade Armenia from Kuruk Dura."
RASGROD, July 15. On Saturday last a train from Rustchuk arrived, bring-

ing railway authorities and the British Approaches of the Russians around Rustchuk are becoming closer and

LONDON, July 16 .- The Times' correspondent, with the Turks, telegraphs, under date of Kars, July 12: "Mukhtar Pasha, with the main army, is in a trong entrenched position on a ridge ight miles south. The Russians have completely withdrawn from the siege. I have visited their batteries, which are constructed with much skill, but show traces of the accuracy of the Turkish fire. The Turks have a very fine force here. The men are in excellent spirits and very confident. I doubt the possility of Russia gaining any more suc-

es on this side this year, unless she ing reinforcements. At tsik and Tillis the Turkish supports e steadily flowing in. The Russians, lespite their strength, have sustained a

eavy reverse. The Times' correspondent with the ussian army, telegraphs from Zaim, ly 12th: "To-morrow we shall fall k some distance towards Alexandrofrom sanitary considerations."

The Times' Therapid despatch says that official telegrams report that the Russians have established a military tribunal at Selvi to try Mussulmans for Bulgarian massacres, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony. BERLIN, July 16 .- A special correspondent of the National Zeitung, writing from Tiffis, July 4th, says: "Abchasians Circassians and Leschians are in full rebellion, and have killed many thou. sand Russians. Only the middle part of the mountain, within the important road from Vladi Kahnkar to Tiflis, is still faithful and to be relied upon."

LONDON, July 16 .- The Daily News' correspondent with the Russians telegraphs from Zaim, July 12: "Eighteen thousand bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is 1,500,000 roubles. Three Russian officers and 160 soldiers were killed in the batteries. Siege guns go to Alexandrinople. The army is slowly retiring. There is a slight advance by Mukhtar Pasha. His camp is three versts east to-day, in the direction of Alexandropol. Reinforcements are expected."

Price of Composition Reduced. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 14.—By an amicable arrangement between the newspaper proprietors and compositors, in this city, the price of composition on the morning papers has been reduced from 40 to 36 cents per thousand ems.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—For the South Atlantic States, stationary or higher pressure and temperature; southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

in anger, then the quarrel is with the

sary and proper to execute the power, and a law has been passed and an officer appointed to execute it, and that officer says he has been resisted-now must not the United States protect its officer? What is the use of the power to lay the tax and to appoint the officer if he may not be protected? It is no answer to this to say he may be protected when he does right, but not when he does wrong, for how can the United States know whether he has done right or wrong unless she can try him, and how can she try him unless he be delivered up on demand. It would seem to be too plain for discussion, that the right to protect the officer is indis-

appoints him.

But the case does not stand upon this

THE CONFLICT OF JURIS-DICTION SETTLED.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF STATE VS. HOSKINS.

THE SUPREME COURT HOLDS WITH JUDGE COX.

The preparation of the opinion in this case was assigned to my learned brother, the Chief Justice, but on account of his protracted indisposition he was unable

to undergo the labor, and he therefore turned the case over to me. We quote such parts of the constitu-tion of the United States, and of the constitution of North Carolina, as bear upon the questions involved in the case, in order that they may all be under the same view at the same time.

'The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes," &c. Con. U.S., Art. 1. sec. 8-1. "To make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into

execution the foregoing powers." U. S., Art. 1, Sec. \mathcal{E} –17.

"The constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * * shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the constitution or

laws of any State to the contrary not-withstanding." Con. U. S.. Art. 6, Sec. 2. "That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinauce of the State in contravention thereof can have any binding force." Con. N. C.,

Art. 1, Sec. 5.
"That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union: that the people thereof are part of the American nation," &c. Con. of N. C., Art.

There was much in the discussion before us upon the trite subject of "States Rights," "Federal Powers," which used to divide the politicians and statesmen, but we have no purpose to ally the court with either school, or to express our individual opinions as to what ought to be the form of government; we mean to declare only what we believe to be the proper construction of what is written.

In order to see what is the precise juestions involved, we must state the

The Congress, under its power to "lay and collect taxes," passed the revenue law now in operation, the validity of which no one questions, although its propriety is very much assailed. The defendant was appointed by the United States authorities to collect United States taxes in North Carolina. While engaged in that business, and in the execution of his officers, and in the execution of his office, and by color thereof, he did what but for his office would have been an assault and battery, and a breach of the law of North Carolina. For that act he was indicted in the State Superior Court and held for bail in that court. The defendant thereupon filed his petition in the Circuit Court of the United States to have the case removed from the State court to the United States court, upon the ground that he was an officer of the United States, and that what he did

was by virtue of his office. The Circuit Court of the United States made an order for the removal of the case, and his Honor, Judge Cox, of the State court, obeyed the order, under that clause of the constitution of the United States quoted above, which provides that "the judges in every State shall be bound" by "the supreme law of the land," and from that order of Judge Cox. the State appealed to this

The comprehensive question arising out of these facts is, was the order of

court.

Judge Cox a proper one? Let us first consider it as a question of comity. The State, a sovereign, claims that the defendant has trespassed upon its rights; The United States, a sovereign, claims that the defendant was its officer and acting under its orders, and for the purposes of the demand, assumes the responsibility of the act complained of, and demands its officer in order that it may investigate his conduct and punish him as he may deserve. Now, what ought the State to Ought it to hold the officer and punish him, although he was acting under orders and is justified by his government? That would be pusillanimous Sovereigns do not quarrel with servants but with sovereigns, when they are angry; and when they are friendly they defer to each other the control of their own servants. Wheaton, International

Law, 209, 224, 225, So it is with neighbors. A and B are neighbors and their children play on common ground, and the children of A trespass upon the children of B; B does not try and punish the child, but turns it over to A with the cause of complaint. If A will redress the wrong, well; if not, then the quarrel is with A, and no longer with the child. Concede, then, that the State had a good cause of complaint against the defendant, yet, the moment that the United States assumed the responsibility and demanded him as her servant, if in friendship, comity required his surrender to his master; if

But the case does not turn upon comity alone. We have seen that Congress has power "to pass all laws neces pensable to the service, and inseparable from the power of the government which

Nor is it an answer to say that the State will protect him if he deserves protection for no one ever heard that one government could entrust the execution of its laws, or the control of its officers to another government. They could not remain friendly upon such re-

to protect its officers: but upon an express act of Congress which is as fol-lows: "When any civil suit or criminal prosecution is commenced in any court of a State, against any officer appointed under any revenue law of the United

States, * * * * * * * * * * * on account of any act done under color of his office or of any such law, * * the said suit, or prosecution may at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof be removed for trial into the Circuit Court next to be holden in the district where the same is pending upon the petition of such defendant to said circuit court, and in the following

manner," & . United States Rev. Statutes s. 643.

It is not denied but is admitted by all that that Act of Congress in express terms authorizes the removal, and justifies the order of Judge Cox in this case. But then it is said that that Act is unconstitutional and void. And we now have to consider that question.

As preliminary we would remark, that if we were satisfied that his honor

was in error in holding the act to be constitutional, we would still commend his prudence. For it is settled by all the authorities that no court, not even the highest upon full consideration ought to declare an act either of Congress or of the General Assembly unconstitutional unless it is "plainly" so. And the Act in question substantially in the same form as now having been upon our statute book for a half century, and repeatedly considered and never having been declared void by any court or text writer, it would have been a judicial adventure to make a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and the United States Courts. But we think His Honor was not only prudent but wise, and that his decision was right.

We invite attention to a short history of the Act in question, which we are able to give from the Act itself as enacted and reenacted at different times, and for different purposes. They will be found most conveniently by reference to 1. Abbott's United States Practice, and the United States Rev. Statutes. And we are also aided by an opinion of the Solicitor General of the United States endorsed by the Attorney General of the United States, filed

in the case. As early as the judiciary Act of 1789, it was provided for the removal of causes from the State to the Federal Court before trial in certain civil suits, and for the "re-examination" of certain cases after judgment in the highest. State Court. And in 1815 removals were provided for before trial in revenue cases, both in civil and criminal cases; except in such criminal cases as inflicted corporal punishment: note, that here was the removal of criminal cases which is now so stoutly denied. For one purpose and another this provision for removal was repeatedly reenacted until 1833, when the matter was brought most prominently forward, in order nently forward, in order meet the pretensions of null fig.
It was brought before Conc.
President Jackson. It was to discussed and fully considered by ablest men which this country has

produced, The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, Wilkins, and Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy and Mangum dissenting. It was fully discussed and passed almost unanimously in the Senate and by a large majority in the House. That bill was not precisely, but substantially the same as the Act of 1815 and the Act now under consideration of 1866. The Act of 1815 allowed the removal of all cases civil and criminal not involving corporal punishment. The Act of 1833 left out the exception, and substituted "any suit or prosecution." And the Act of 1866, substituted. "Any civil suit or crimi-

nal prosecution." It is not now denied that civil actions may be removed: but it is denied that criminal actions can be. Why not? They are both expressly named in the

The objection is put principally upon two grounds: first, that although the act says criminal actions may be removed, yet it provides how civil actions may be removed, and does not provide how criminal actions may be removed. This is a mistake; and it is a little suporising that the learned counsel did not discover the fallacy of the argument which led them to that conclusion. They say that the Act provides that if the suit was commenced by summons then it may be removed simply by certiorari, but if by capias, it cannot be removed and that this act only ap plies to civil actions. But the truth is that it applies to both civil and crimi-

It means that if the action, whatever it is, was by summons, so that the de-fendant is at large a certiorari will bring the record and the defendant can come himself. But if the action, whatever it s, was by capias, so that the defendent is n custody and cannot come, then there must be a certiorari to bring the record and a habeas corpus to bring the

defendant. The second objection is that it is violation of the right of the State, that the State has the right to try offenders against her criminal law, and that she cannot be deprived of it; and that the United States has no right to try offenders against State Laws.

Here lies the fallacy and the danger every mind assents to the proposition that the United States has no jurisdiction to try offences against the State by her citizens, or in any manner to interfere in the police regulations of the State. In these matters the State is sovereign and supreme. The fallacy consists in supposing that the matter in hand has anything to do with the State or the State with it; and the danger consists in the ease with which the peo-ple may be deceived by the faliacy and irritated against the United States for the supposed aggression.

Let it be true, as often charged, that the United States Revenue Law is a bad one, and that its executions are still worse, and that it is oppression altogether; yet North Carolina is not responsible for it, she did not pass it, she cannot repeal it, nor can she or her citizens resist it. Any attempt to do so has always involved, and will always involve, the most hurtful troubles. Yet the remedy is plain. The law was passed and is executed by the United States. The United States is not a foreign government. It is our government as much so as North Carolina is, and we are represented in it, and we are its citizens. It can protect its citizens, it can punish its officers, and it can repeal How puerile, then, it is United States as a

ment, and to look to

implied right alone of the United States any other government to protect us against its oppression! As well might we appeal to Virginia to protect us against the aggressions of North Caro-

> In certain particulars, North Carolina is our government, supreme. In all matters in which there is no "federal ingredient," she is supreme. An instance of this is the laying and collecting of her own taxes by her own officers ofher own citizens. She acts precisely as if the United States was not in exist-

So there are particulars in which the United States is our government su-preme In all matters in which there is a "federal ingredient," it is supreme. A familiar instance of which is the postoffice system, and so is the revenue system. In such matters it acts as if there were no State in existence. The United States lays and collects its own taxes, by its own officers out of its own citizens. It does not lay a dollar of tax upon North Carolina, nor upon any cit-izen of North Carolina, as such. No citizen of North Carelina, as such, ever paid a dollar of taxes to the United States. Its taxes are laid upon citizens of the United States by a uniform rule all over the nation. If it oppresses any one, it is not a citizen of any State, as such, but its own citizen. What then has North Carolina do with it? Can it be supposed that when the United States lays a tax upon its citizens, uniform over the whole nation and sends out its officers to collect it, its officers are subject to arrest and trial in each of its thirty-eight States of the Union, with as many different views and constitutions? If so, then the collection of the United States' taxes is at the mercy of the States; and as taxes are necessary to the existence of every government, the very existence of the United States would be at the mercy of the States, or of any one of them. It is claimed for the State that she must try every offence against her "peace and dignity," and that an assault and battery, and a trespass upon property, are such offences. This, as a general proposition is undoubtedly true. But suppose a United States revenue officer arrests a delinquent United States tax payer, or seizes his property, and a question arises as to whether the arrest or seizure was regular is that a matter for the State, or is it for the United States to try? It is claimed for the State that she must try the officer in the State Superior Court, and then there may be an appeal to the State Supreme Court and then it may be re-moved to the United States Supreme

Court. Now, upon the was a matter of S pposition that it sovereignty, how ag the United hands at all? is it preserved by States to take

other officer n inted in the place of the or d, yet they all

might be arrested like manner.

To prevent the vils an Act of Congress has been pased to remove the case from the Stateto the federal court before trial, and it is this act which is resisted. Admittin; that the case may be moved after tria, they deny that it can be removed bepre trial. Now, in the discussion in the United States Senate, upon the passage of the removal act of 1833, it was said that, while it might be supposed to be some reflec-tion upon the State Courts to allow them to try the case and convict. and then remove it from them, yet there could be no such supposition where the removal was before trial. But www, conceding the propriety of removal offer trial, the sen-sitiveness is about the removal before trial. The truth is there ought to be no sensitiveness abut either. It ought to be a matter of stisfaction, that the United States is rady at any time, and especially at the arliest time, to take judicial control o its officers for trial and for protection of its citizens and tax payers; for, just as two neighbors, al-though they may be the best friends, or even brothers, canot live in peace if either will punis the children or servants of the otler, so two sovereigns cannot preserve friendly relations, or even their own distence, if either seeks to control and mish the servants of the other. Herce "the moment a public minister or agent enters the territory of the State to which he is sent, during the time of his residence and until he leaves the county, he is entitled to an entire exemption from the local jurisdiction, civil and criminal." Wheaton's International Law, 224, 209, n. "In all cases of offences committed by public ministers, affecting the existence and safety of the State where they reside, if the danger is urgent, their persons and papers may be seized and they may be sent out of the country. In all other cases it appears to be the estab-lished usage of nations to request their recall by their own sovereigns, which, is unreasonably refused by him, would unquestionably authorize the offended

State to send away the offender." Ibid. These are the views which have occurred to us, without reference to the decisions of other tribunals; and, now, in deference to the importance of the subject and the ability with which it has been discussed, and in respect to other tribunals, and in justice to ourselves we will consider the matter in the light of the decisions of other courts.

The Act of Congress having in express terms authorized the defendant to apply for removal of the case from the State to the Federal Court, and the Federal Court having ordered the removal, and the State Court having obeyed the order, the question is, is the Act of Congress constitutional?

We have already stated what has been the legislation upon the subject of the removal of cases from the State to the Federal Courts, from the passage of the Federal June biary Act, in 1789, down to the act nor funder consideration, 1866. the act no notice a few of the more ions under them. ys Hunter, in the

Rited States, 1. 21, in Cohens

court; in the first case by Justice Story and in the second by Chief Justice Mar-shall. And the questions were subse-quently fully treated of in the light of those decisions by Justice Story in his work upon the constitution. 3 Story sec. 1695 et seq.

It would be superfluous to say that every question then involved, was setfor all time.

In the first named case, the precise point was, whether a civil suit, which involved "a federal ingredient," could be removed from a state to a Federal Court. And it was decided that the

removal could be made. In the second case the precise point was whether a criminal prosecution, involving a "federal ingredient," and where a State was a party, could be re-moved from a State to a Federal Court? And it was decided that the removal could be made.

Why, then, do not those cases settle this case, which is the removal of a criminal action from the State to a Federal Court? It is objected that it does not, for the reason that those cases were tried in the State Courts, and judgment endered by the State courts, and were then removed to the Federal Supreme Court for revision; whereas this is an attempt to remove the case from an inferior State Court. For which it is said, for the State, that there is no authority in the United States Constitution or laws. Let us examine that position; and in doing so we prefer to rely upon what has been said by those luminaries of the law, Story and Marshall, rather than upon any line of argument of our own.

It may be stated as a fact, not disputed by any, that the Federal Judiciary has, in one form or another, supreme jurisdiction over every conceivable case which can arise, which has in it a "Federal ingredient" as it is admitted this case has. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction; that is, suits may be commenced in that court in two cases (1) where ambassadors, &c., are concerned; (2) where a State shall be party. In all other cases, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. Art., 2, sec., 2. It follows, that if the United States Judiciary has jurisdiction of all cases, with a Federal ingredient, and the United States Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, in only two cases then, the inferior United States Court must have original jurisdiction in all other cases except the two, as they also have in those two cases under certain circum. stances. But it does not follow, that because the United States inferior because the United States interior courts have original jurisdiction in all cases except the two, that they may not have also appellate jurisdiction from one to another, and from a State court. It is said expressly by Justice Story, and by the Federalist, contemporary with the adoption of the United States that inferior courts may

ys: "But although cannot exercise oriestes except pecially enumerated, it is cerly competent for Congress to vest any inferior court of the United States original jurisdiction of all other cases not thus specially assigned to the Supreme Court; for there is nothing in the Constitution which excludes such inferior courts from the exercise of such original jurisdiction. Original jurisdic tion, so far as the Constitution gives rule, is co-extensive with the judicial power; and except so far as the Constitution has made any distribution of it among the courts of the United States, it remains to be exercised in an original or appellate form, or both, as Congress may in their wisdom deem fit. Now, the Constitution has made no distinction, except of the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It has nowhere insinuated that the inferior tribunals shall have no original jurisdiction. It was nowhere affirmed that they shall have appellate jurisdiction. Both are left unrestricted and undefined. Of course, as the judicial power is to be vested in the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the Union, both are under the entire control and regulation of Congress." Story Con. Law, sec. 1,698, citing Martin vs. Luther, Osborn

vs. The Bank, and Cohens vs. Virginia. And again he says: "There is no doubt that Congress may enact a succession of inferior tribunals, in each of which it may invest appellate as well as Section 1,701. original jurisdiction.' The Federalist, No. 82, is put as note to that section, as follows:

"The Federalist, No. 82, has spoken

of the right of Congress to vest appellate jurisdiction in the inferior Courts of the United States from State Courts, (for it had before expressly affirmed that of the Supreme Court in such cases) in the following terms: but could an appeal be made to lie from the State Courts to the subordinate federal jurisdictions? This is another of the questions which have been raised and of greater difficulty than the former. The follow ing considerations countenance the affirmative, and then enumerating the considerations proceeds; whether their authority shall be original, or appellate or both is not declared. All this seems to be left to the discretion of the Legisla. ture, and this being so I see no impedi-ment to the establishment of an appeal from the State Courts to the Subordinate National Tribunals, and many advantages attending the power of doing it may be imagined. It would dimin ish the motives to the multiplication of Federal Courts, and would admit of arrangements calculated to contract the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The State tribunals may the be left with a more ent re charge of federal causes; and appeals, in most cases in which they may be deemed proper, instead of being carried to the Supreme Court, may be made to lie from the State Courts, to District Courts of the Union." In Cohen vs. Virginia Chief Justice Marshal says: "There can be no doubt that Congress may create a succession of inferior courts, in each of which it may vest appellate as well as original jurisdiction. Again he says: "If then the right of removal be included in the appellate jurisdiction, it is only because it is one mode of exercising that power; and as Congress is not limited by the Constitution to any particular mode, or time of exercising it, it may authorize a removal either before or after judgment. The time, the process, and the manner, must be subject to its absolute legisla-tive control. * * * And if the right of removal from State courts exist before judgment because it is included in the appellate power, it must for the on exist after judgment. And

if the appellate power by the Constitution does not include cases pending in State courts, the right of removal, which is but a mode of exercising the power, cannot be applied to them. Precisely the same objections, therefore, exist as to the right of removal before judgment, as after. And both must stand or fall together."

And again be says: "The remedy, too, of removal of suits would be utterly inadequate to the purposes of the Constitution if it acted only on the parties, and not on the State Courts. In respect to criminal prosecu-tions, the difficulty seems admitted to be insurmountable; and in many civil suits there would in many cases be rights without corresponding remedies. If State Courts should deny the constitu-tionality of the authority to remove suits from their cognizance, in what manner could they be compelled to relinguish the jurisdiction. In respect to criminal cases there would at once be an end to all control; and the State decisions would be paramount to the Consti-

tution.' The expression above "that in respect to criminal product, it seems to be admitted to be insurmountable," has had a strange construction in the argument in this case. It is construed to mean that there is an insurmountable difficulty against their removal whereas it means precisely the contrary. It means that if they cannot be removed, the difficulties would be insurmountable, because it would make the State Courts superior to the Constitution of the United States. And Ch. J, Marshall says "the public mischief which would attend such a state of things, would be

truly deplorable."

We will refer now to a late case in the Supreme Court of the United States The Mayor v. Cooper 6, Wallace 247. It was a civil suit commenced in the State courts for tresspass on property. The defendants' defence was that they were acting under orders of the President of the United States and under the acts of Congress of 1863 and 1866 same as in this case. They filed their petition in the Federal Circuit Court for the removal of the cause from the State to the federal court. The State court sent the case to the Federal Court, and and the Federal Court dismissed the and the Federal Court dismissed the case and sent it back to the State Court for trial; holding that the acts of Congress were void. And from that ruling the case went up to the Supreme Court

of the United States. We call attention to the fact that here was a case which went from a subordinate State Court to a subordinate Federal Court and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States without having gone to the State Supreme Court

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in that case, speaking of the jurisdiction of the courts says: "Jurisdiction original or appellate alike given. The constitutional boundary line of both is the same. Every variety and form of appellate jurisdiction with-and form of as well to the courts of the States as to cerned, as we have already shown. those of the nation is permitted. There is no distinction in this respect between civil and criminal cases. Both are within its scope. * * * *

It is the right and the duty of the National government to have its constitution and laws, interpreted by its own judicial tribunals.

This is essential to the peace of the nation and the vigor and efficiency of the Government. A different principle would lead to the most mischievous consequences. The Courts of the several States might, determine the same question in different ways. There would be no uniformity of decisions. For every act of an officer civil or military of the United States including alike the highest and the lowest done under their authority, would be be liable to harrassing litigation in the State Courts? However regular his conduct, neither, the laws nor the Constitution of the United States could avail him, if the views of those tribunals and of the juries which sit in them should be adverse. The authority which he had served, and obeyed would be impotent to protect him. Such a government would be one of pitiable weakness and would wholly fail to meet the ends which the framers of the Constitution had in view. They designed to make a government no only independent and self-sustained but supreme in every function within the scope of its authority. The judgments of this Court have uniformly held that it is so. * * We entertain no doubt of the Constitutionality of the jurisdiction given by the Acts under

which this case has arisen. These authorities are too plain to be misunderstood and of too high authority to be disregarded. But we repeat and desire it be distinctly understood, that neither, these authorities nor anything that we have said go to the extent of saying that the United States Courts have any power to try offences "against the peace and dignity of the State,' to control the State Courts therein. But where a United States officer is charged with a duty, and does an act under color of his duty which, but for his office, would be a crime against the State; then, and in that case, the United States Courts have jurisdiction, and under the Act of Congress can remove the case from the

State's Courts into the Federal Courts. This power is indispensable to the United States and is in no way derogatory to the State. How the Federal Courts will dispose of the case and of the officer is for them to determine. All that the State has to do is to send the case, when demanded, to the Federal Court. . As has been already said, the defendant is an officer of the United States; the tax-payers whom he has offended are citizens of the United States; the United States is able and, we are to suppose, willing to protect its citizens from the oppression of its officers, if he has oppressed them, and to protect its officers if they have resisted him. Just as North Carolina is bound to protect its citizens in "life, liberty and property," so the United States is bound to protect its citizens in "life, liberty and property." When the United States is dealing with its citizens, collecting its taxes for instance, the State must stand off; and when the State is dealing with its citizens the

United States must stand off. Nor is it to be understood from anything we have said, that when a man commits a crime against the laws of the State in his individual capacity, whether the crime is small or great, that he can defend himself by the fact that he is a United States officer. Not at all,

He is just as guilty, and may be convicted and punished—hung it may be just as if he was not an officer.

It is only where the act complained of is an official act, or done by virtue or under color of his office, that he is entitled to have his case passed upon by the power which appointed him. To his own master he must stand or fall. For illustration, if the defendant arrested a man, that is a crime against the State for which the State Court may try him. But if he says, "true, I arrested him, but I, as a United States officer arrested him as a delinquent tax payer," then that which seemed at first to be a crime against the State, seems now to be official duty to the United States. And whether it is or not the United States

has a right to determine. It would seem that the proper way to have disposed of this case was that which was pursued in the case was that which was pursued in the case already cited of the Mayor vs. Cooper: In that case as in this, the State court sent the case to the subordinate Federal court. And the plaintiff followed the case the Federal court, and moved to

Supreme Court writ of error ;

Cox ordered sent to the State ought to case to the Federal Circu Cla moved to dismiss it, up that the act complained or the defendant not as an aman. And, then, the could have determined the if it had been satisfied that

ant was not acting as an office was , that he was misbehaving, case could have been returned to State court for trial. But if satisfied that the defendant was only doing his duty as an officer, then he could have been discharged. And from the judgment of the Circuit Court, either party

could have carried it to the Supreme Court of the United States. But to this it is objected that it of the eral Circuit Court has no power to do eral Circuit Court has no power to it anything with it, if it were sent to it, and therefore, why send it?
That is a mistake. If that were so,

what would have been the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in in the case last cited, the Mayor vs. Cooper. It would have sustained the action of the court below in dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction, but, instead of that, it reversed the action of the court below, and said:

"An order will issue that the cause will be reinstated, and that the court below proceed in it according to law." Why, "reinstate" it if it ought not to have been there? Why "proceed in it according to law" if it could not pro-

ceed at all? The question as to how the Circuit Federal Court will proceed, or what it should do, is not before us. If there is

The points intended to be decided are (1) that the Act of Congress under which the removal was ordered is constitutional; and (2) that the ruling of His Honor Judge Cox was proper. There is no error. This will be certified.

Bank Failures.

St. Louis, July 16.-Everything at the various banks quiet, A few la lies are at Boatman's Bank withdrawing small deposits. The same may be said of one or two other saving institutions. No excitement or indication of a run. The "North St. Louis Savings Association" closed its doors at half past ten o'clock this morning. No statement.
The Bank of St. Louis closed doors
to-day. Jacob S. M. Merrill, President, said that the depositors would be paid

MISCELLANEOUS.

Y UST RECEIVED AND FOR SALECHEAP

100 Kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Barrels Irish Potatoes,
350 Bushels Shanandoah Valley Oats.
We are receiving fresh arrivals of goods daily, and sell close for cash. Give us a call, and we think we can please you.
feb 8 tf GEO. T. STRONACH & CO.

St. Louis Hay.

THE BEST FORAGE EXTANT. Just received by GATTIS, JONES & ELLIS,

53 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N, C. New Flour

A VERY SUPERIOR

from splendid new wheat, for sale GATTIS, JONES & ELLIS.

GATTIS, JONES & ELLIS'

CLAY PEASE

FARM IMPLEMENTS. CHAMPION REAPER AND

MO VER AND

Guiser's Separator. Orders solicited at once, to secure them for Also in store Sinclair's celebrated SOUTH ERN CRADLES and GRASS SCYTHES. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent,

COTTON SWEEPS

-AND-SHOVEL PLOW BLADES.

with adjustable and universal Stocks, on hand for present crop Corn and Cotton. Also ONE SULKY PLOW.

only used one season, and sold for no fault at JAMES M. TOWLES. WINE AND CIDER MILLS.

In store, the Old Dominion, Smelair's and Palme, 's apple mills at reduced prices. Also one good second-hand Sinclair's Thresher and Separator, in perfect order. JAMES M. TOWLES,

PUBLISHED IN

The News Building, No. 5. Martin Street

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THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily cir tulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.
The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina

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Each subscriber will see plainly printed on the yellow label, on which his name is print-ed, the date when his subscription will ex-pire. Subscribers desiring to renew will do so in time and avoid losing any copy of thhir paper. Any subscriber failing to receive a his paper will confer a favor by noti

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e to obtain the NEWS es, on Railway Trains, s where usually sold, will reporting the fact to us.

papers.

served by faithful and re all parts of the city for 125-Persons desiring to have their residence will please as to the office, No. 6 Martin

STATE NEWS.

Hendersonville is rapidly filling up with summer visitors. Specimens of rich quartz are being

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and daughter are on a visit to Morganton.

The Free-Lance says there is a good deal of sickness in Oxford. Rev. E. A. Williams, a feminine col

ored preacher, is holding forth in Wil mington. In Wilmington, on Friday, a white

man, John Cunningham, was jailed on the charge of stealing \$7.75 from a colored woman by the name of Lucinda The Gastonia Herald says that a tre

34 instant, near Iron Station, measuring seven feet and nine inches in lenght, nd having nineteen rattles. A few days days ago Joseph T. Me Gimpsey, of Burke county, started out to hunt his father's cattle in order to

salt them. When below Linville falls three bears were flushed, one of which he killed. Asheville Citizen: Negro killed, so it was rumored yesterday, near Dr. Hardy's, some three miles from town It was a contest between the negro fastened in one end of a plow gearing and a mule at the other. The mule got the

best of the race. Piedmont Press: The increase in acreage of tobacco in this section over former years is very large, and the weed is growing well. In some places the plants are small as yet, but the aid of a few timely showers it will be on in due time. A large crop will be made.

Says the Charlotte Observer of last Saturday: The Mecklenburg Dragoons hold their first meeting for drill at the court house to-day, at 11 a. m. The following is a complete list of the

officers: Captain-Dr. J. M. Miller. First Lieut .- S. H. Hilton. Second Lieut.—D. P. Hutchison. Third Lieut.-F. A. McNinch. Bugler-B. Frank Wilson.

Concord Sun: Jane Chatman, a colored woman employed as cook for a family in Poplar Tent Township, met with a strange death, Wednesday morning. She came to the kitchen early in the morning to prepare break fast, and sitting on the door steps, made signs as if she was choked. Some of her children standing by, saw it, and ran to her assistance, but before they reached her, she fell dead. It seems that she had been suffering with some disease of the throat and an accumula tion of phlegm strangled her.

Charlotte Observer: The news reached yesterday evening of a great vein he McGinn mine on the gold perty, at 9 o'clock Friday between the walls or s over twenty feet. portion of the vein near tely upon the foot wall, as at within a few feet of the hangg wall, is found to be exceedingly high grade. In addition, however, to this character of ore (known to be so rebellious) there is a large body of free, or what is commonly designated as the rich coffee brown ore, five feet wide, of the good old sort, which so everlastingly rings the pan.

WE present elsewhere this morning interesting sketches of Professor Kerr's two lectures on "Climatology" and "Geology in its relation to Coal," delivered at Chapel Hill before the Normal School, some days ago. These lectures are the second and third in the Normal series by distinguished lecturers. The publication of this series of lectures in pamphlet form, beginning with Gov. Vance's, and their general distribution, would be of advantage to the public. The more the resources and capabilities of North Carolina are known to the world the better for the State.

THE Newbernian, in an article which we reproduce elsewhere, advocates the election of Gen. Scales to the speake; ship of the House. Wagrae with our co-temporary, adhering still to the opinion long ago expressed in the News that, if the next speakership is to be accorded to a Southern Representative, no better man can be elected than Gen. Alfred M. Scales, and none more worthy of the honor,

GEV. CLINGMAN'S BOOK.

The book entitled "Selections from Speeches and Writings of Hon. homas L. Clingman," is a really valuble contribution to the literature of the day. It is a collection of what the author considers his most interesting speeches and writings, composed or delivered during his long and eventful career as a public man; accompanied by additions and explanatory notes, which serve to set out clearly the conditions existing at the time of the various transactions recorded. He has thus embodied in a durable form his excellent lectures on "Science and Christianity," and on "Religious and Popular Orators:" his address to the young men of North Carolina, delivered at Davidson College, in 1873; his Charlotte Centennial speech; a number of letters and articles on the mountain region of North Carolina; his 'Scheme of National Currency," which attracted considerable attention in 1849, 1873 and 1875; his open letter to the Congress of the United States on the "Mode of electing a President;" and a large, miscellaneous assortment of his speeches in Congress, both in the House and in the Senate, delivered prior to the

This brief resume of the contents of the book will give the reader some idea of its scope and character. The distinguished author has not been guilty of the vanity of thrust an auto-bio-graphical sketch of akaself upon the public; nor does the publication appear to be intended merely as a monument to Thomas L. Clingman. It comes rather in response to frequent calls on him for one or another of the articles embraced in the volume. Being unable to comply with such requests, he, very wisely we think, determined to put a number of the articles sought for in the form of a book, and hence this publication, as the author frankly explains.

General Clingman is a vigorous, polshed writer, possessed of a vast store of information and most fertile in illustration, and hence every subject that he touches is straightway invested with new charms; but the main interest and value of his book may be traced to his remarkable keenness of observation and accuracy of information, enabling him to present most vividly to the mind the personal appearance and characteristics of the great men with whom he was thrown in contact during his political career, and to give new insight into the movements that led up to the great civil war. His pen-portraitures of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and others of the eminent men of that day, will be read with profit and pleasure, not only by the youth of the country, but by the grayheaded men who still linger in thought mendous rattle snake was killed on the around those "better days" of the Republic, when there were "giants on the earth," and the fame of the glorious

triumvirate was freshest. Apart from the rich sheaf of incidents and anecdotes illustrative of personal traits of the leading statesnen of our earlier days, this book may be set down as a rare contribution to the political history of the United States. As early as 1844 General Clingman became a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and in 1861 he was one of the Senators of North Carolina who withdrew from that body on the secession of this State. His speeches during the the term of his service in Congress, accompanied by copious annotations and explanations, present very clearly the prominent points at issue, and are far more interesting than any subsequent history, prepared as they usually are.

We commend the book especially to the young men of North Carolina. They will find in it a mine of carefully pre pared and accurate information on an extensive variety of political, scientific. geological, social and religious topics. The work is entitled to a wide circulation. We trust it may receive it. The trite saying "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and among his own people," should not apply in this case. Although both the author and the printer are North Carolinians, Gen. Clingman's book is, we are quite sure, of more genuine value to the earnest seeker after the class of information embraced in its contents, than most of the ephemeral publications imported into our midst from Northern or foreign markets. Now that Gen. Clingman has demonstrated his ability to make a book, we hope he wil: devote his brilliant talents to that great desideratum-a history of North Car-

CROP REPORTS OF JUNE.

The June number of the monthly crop Reports of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, has made its appearance. It shows a most encouraging improvement in the condition of all our growing crops. There is fine promise of a full crop of corn. "Sel dom, if ever, has there been a better wheat crop produced in the State.' The cotton average is low. The oats yield is reported short, by reason of the May drought. The average of tobacco is as high as 118. Fruit is abundant. Indeed the showing for the State, in every line of production, is admirable, such as to cheer the heart with the anticipation of the most bountiful harvests. The coming autumn will indeed be a golden one for the old North State;

OUR Greenville correspondent gives glowing accounts of the crops in Pitt county. The most notable and encouraging feature in all the crop reports that we get from various parts of the State is the large increase in the grain crop and acreage of corn. At last our farmers have realized the truth that farming don't pay unless the farm be self-sus-

and the land will smile with pl nty.

Two new weeklies have started at Hendersonville, N. C. One is called the New Era, and is strictly Democratie; the other bears the name of the Wester Gurier, and proposes to be "indep at." These new candidates for popular favor give evidences of being edited by men of vigorous intellects, and they will no doubt be of considerable service to the public.

REV. T. T. EATON, who filled the pulpit of Salisbury Street Baptist Church during the past fortnight, returned to Petersburg, Va., yesterday. He made most favorable impression during his brief stay among us. He is a truly eloquent preacher, and will be always welcomed to Raleigh.

THE opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. Hoskins, was delivered yesterday afternoon. The Court sustained Judge Cox's decision, in favor of the Federal power. Judge Rodman filed a dissenting opinion.

PITT COUNTY.

Condition of the Crops-Greenville--Lieut. Gov. Jarvis--Bu-siness Enterprise--Greenville [Special Correspondence of the NEWS.]

GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY, July 15, 1877.

A ride of twenty-five miles through the country from Tarboro to Greenville, gave me a fine opportunity to view the crops of this section. The wheat crop, as in every other portion of the State, is larger than ever before; the acreage of cotton is less, and corn more abundant than usual. Owing to the late spring, and replanting, the cotton crop will fall fully one-third below the average; the corn crop is fair, for the copious rains have brought it forward; the crop looks fine and healthy. The town of

GREENVILLE s twenty-five miles from railroad communication, but has a limited connection with the seaboard by means of the Tar river. During the fall, winter and spring months boats ascend as far as Tarboro, but now, owing to the low water, Greenville is as far up as the boats can run, and even here they run ith no regularity, and passengers for Washington have to pay exhorbitant rates for living, or stay two or three days to wait for the steamer. Greenville is the home of our popular

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR T. J. JARVIS, and in this section he is very popular. As he was absent I did not have the pleasure of meeting him.

is dull, or rather the annual dull season is abroad and many merchants com plain, but others say they have no reason to complain, and that they are having their usual amount of trade. This county is nearly

OUT OF DEBT

and taxes will in the future be lighter. The court house is being overhauled and repaired, and will be one of the best arranged in the State. Were it not for this expense, the taxes this year would have been consider For an inland town Greenvilla a good deal of enterprise, being wideawake and ev

of the largest land own

resides here; he is thousand acres, and still he wants me and intends to purchase two or three more plantations this fall I hear some sounds, that are said to be slogans, in regard to the next general election, but the time is so far distant that they will hardly do to speak of; slates are out but about fifteen aspirants

are sure to be disappointed. The Tarboro Beacon is about to be revived. J. H. Pool, Esq., is here looking around with a fair prospect of suc-

There is considerable sickness in this section among horses and mules. Mr. Pollard, near this place, has lost eight head within a few days. The trouble seems to be with new sheaf oats, none having been affected but those that have been fed on them.

The bar of Pitt county is well repre sented by such firms as Lieut. Gov. Jarvis and Sugg, and Latham & Skinner and E. C. Yellowley. Quite a good many are going from

here the first of next week expecting to neet Gov. Vance at Nag's Head.

Wayward Daughter Reclaimed by Her Parents-A Sad

[Charlotte Observer.] In Justice Davidson's court yesterday there was brought to light one of se occurrences which happen daily in the larger cities, but which are none the less sad for all that, while at the time they are full of interest to thoughtful and philanthropic people. Mrs. Kaziah, the wife of T. A. Kaziah who resides near Matthew's Station in this county, and her mother, came into the city yesterday morning and applied to the magistrate to know what steps should be taken to reclaim her daughter who she had learned was then living in a house of ill-fame in this city. She stated that the girl had left home nearly three weeks ago to visit her father's relatives and had not returned. They heard nothing of her till a few days ago when they were told the sad story which brought them here. The magistrate clothed constable

Whitley with the proper authority, and shortly afterwards he appeared in the court with a good looking young girl, scarcely seventeen years of age. She was told of the charge which was made against her, and then told her story. she had started a little over three weeks ago to walk from her home to her grandfather's, in the direction of Charlotte, Along the road she saw two young men who offered her a seat in a wagon, and afterwards persuaded her to come on to the city. She claimed that she was treated unkindly at home and was anxious to get away. Arrived here she was advised by two other men to go to the house above mentioned, and had

been there ever since. During the recital of the story, the nother showed signs of great grief, weeping bitterly, and protesting that up to the time she had heard of her daughter's fall she never had the slight-

est cause for suspecting her. The young girl showed no signs of repentance, and stoutly maintained that ner home was unpleasant, and she could not endure to live there, but that she would be willing to abandon her course of life and work in the Rockingham cotton factory, provided she could get a

The magistrate stated that all he could do was to deliver her into the hands of her parents, and this was accordingly done, after which the three, grandmother, mother and daughter left for their home.

Lecture by Prot or Kerr, the State Geologist.

CLIMATOLOGY AND GEOLOGY. [Special correspondence of the NEWS.] CHAPEL HILL, July 14, 1877. The second lecture of the course was delivered yesterday afternoon by Prof.

W. C. Kerr, in the college chapel. The subject of the lecture was CLIMATOLOGY.

The importance of the subject is not generally recognized. The climate of a country determines its products, pursuits, health, comfort, activity, civiliza The climate of England forbids raising of silkworms or of the grape; therefore England, in spite of long continued and obstinate attempts to carry on these two industries, is compelled by nature to import her wine and silk. She manufactures silk, to be sure, but the

cocoons are imported. Climate is determined by temperature and moisture, controlled by geographical position and topographical relations. Temperature is determined chiefly by

latitude, the thermometer falling 10 to 11" for 10 of latitude, modified by-1 Elevation (3º for 1,000 feet). 2. The distance and direction of the coast lines and mountain ranges. 3. Winds. 4. Ocean currents.

Moisture or humidity depends on—1 Relation to water surface. 2. Winds,

. Ocean currents.

The winds from the African desert, very hot and dry at first, become charged with moisture as they blow over the Mediterranean, and reach Italy and Sicily in a condition favorable to veget-Winds from the same country ation. become the hot, destructive monsoons of Arabia and India. The Mediterranean has changed the monsoon into the sirocco.

So much for climatology in general. Let us consider North Carolina

WHERE IS NORTH CAROLINA? Nobody knows. Everybody says its latitude is from 33° 56′ to 36° 30′; the real latitude is: S. E. corner, 33° 51′ 37"; N. E. corner, 360 33' 15"; N. W. corner, 36° 34′ 25½″. Its topographical relations are as follows: It lies E. and W. 475 miles, N. and S. 100 miles. It is wide in the east, narrow in the west; low in the east, high in the west; sounds and lakes east, mountains west. It has five topographical and climatic

divisions: 1. Seaboard, 50 feet elevation above the sea level. 2. Sandy pine barrens, 100 to 200 feet

elevation. 3. Hill country, 600 to 700 feet. 4. Piedmont, 1,000 feet.
5. Mountain plateau, 2,600 feet.

The east end is thrust into the Gulf Stream and the west end is elevated The effect is nearly the same as it would be if the State were turned half around and lay lengthwise up and down the coast. The winds meet in North Carolina and contend for the mastery; N.W. hot and dry; S. W., hot and moist N. E., cold. It cannot rain with a N. W. wind. The S. W. wind generally brings rain.

The climate of No arolina is dry being about 60°, the Ireland is 88 London 80°, New North Carolin mate, pr

Prof. Kerr. A gject of the lecture was upon

GEOLOGY RELATI TO COAL.

Coal is a combustible black stone. It was used by the Greek, Romans and Britons. It is used chiev to feed steam engines. The mining of coal was attended by great danger antil Sir Humphey Davy invented the afety lamp. Before that time the perations were either conducted in the dark or by the

feeble light of phosphæscent wood, usually called fox fire. A dangerous gas, called fire damp, accumulates in the coal mine, and explides in contact with flame. Davy's lamp cuts off the flame from the surrounding a mosphere by a covering of wire gavre, through which the flame will not pass.

Prof. Kerr visited a col mine in England, went down a shaf 2500 feet deep in a car. The coal cars ere continual ly ascending and descerting, bringing up two tons of coal even minute. In the mine, 2500 feet undeground, were people, horses, railways, asmall village. Some of the men had not een the light of day in thirty years. It was very warm, and the air had to be cooled by blasts of cool air blown inby the aid of the steam engine which we located in in the bank near the shat, 1250 feet from the surface, and furnished the power to carry on all the work. Joal, which is lower than 3000 feet, cannot be mined because at that depth the heat is too intense to permit men to lawr. Below s a statement of the number of tons annually mined by the cod-producing

countries: Great Britain..... United States, 50,001,000
Prussia, 31,000,000
Beigium, 15,000,000 The following table shows the amount of coal to be mined in each of the coalproducing countries. The estimate is made according to the number of square miles of surface lying above the coal

 beds:
 200,000 Sq. Miles

 United States
 200,000 Sq. Miles

 Great Britain
 12,000 Sq. M.

 Prussia
 1,800 Sq. M.

 Belgium
 97.0

 Belgium
 1,800 Sq. M.
 Nova Scotia In Wales the coal goes down 12,000

feet, in Prussia 20,000, so that a large portion can never be mined. At 3,000 feet below the surface the temperature is over 100° higher than blood heat. Some time ago England became excited about her supply of coal and appointed a commission to investigate the matter. It is calculated that the coal beds of Great Britain will be exhausted in 300 years. The English vessels are

ordered to buy coal at foreign stations if possible. The source of coal is the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, which gave food to the trees whose bodies partly decaying formed coal. If all the carbonic acid was converted into coal there would be a layer of coal 1 foot deep over the whole globe or 4 feet deep over the land. There is more carbon in the air than in the coal beds. Most of the carbon ex-ists in the form of limestone, and all ists in the form of limestone, this was also once in the at Graphite or black lead,_ rock oil, and diamonds well as coal. Coal i

layers of various t

ing depths up

and lying from a few hundred to 12,000 feet below the surface. A seam must be 2 feet deep to pay for working. In Pennsylvania some single seams 100 feet deep have been found. Most of the eams are valueless, being less than 2

A geologist can tell by the rocks of a country whether it has any coal and how deep the beds are. The earth is made of layers of rocks, and coal occurs in particular layers. Coal must have formed very slowly, probably 1 yard in 1,000 years. A Welsh coal bed of 120 feet of coal must have required 40,000 years to form. The coal near

surface and the layer or seam is 5 feet

EGYPT in North Carolina is 460 feet below the

thick. The lecture was well delivered and abundantly illustrated by means of maps. These two lectures should be delivered throughout the entire State and printed in pamphlet form for distribution. We regret our inability to give more than the above exceedingly hasty and meagre sketch.

General Scales for Speaker.

[Newbernian, July 14.]

We do not believe in the extravagant laudations frequently heaped upon our public men by the political press. We likewise consider that many of our prominent leaders have been praised beyond the measure of their own merit, and to the injury of the public good. But when it becomes possible, that a Southern man may be made Speaker in the next Congress, and we have a representative from North Carolina every way quali-fied to fill that exalted station, we shall advocate the claims of that representative with all the power that we possess. It seems likely, from all the indications, that the next House of Representatives will be presided over by a Southern statesman. We put ourselves squarely upon the record for Alfred M. Scales. We advocate his election not upon the grounds of his military record, though that was noble and brilliant, and reflected honor upon himself and his native State. We urge it not because of his fine mental attainments and his conspicuous moral qualities, though these render him the equal of any political leader we know. But we believe that, in an emergency like the present, when a cool head and a strong heart are so impor-tant, he is the man for the position. His experience, his purity and firmness of character, his well tried political principles, and his political sagacity, will make him a success as Speaker, which we shall all be proud to acknowledge. Reagan of Texas is a veteran in political strategy, Tucker of Virginia is a profound lawyer and eminent debater, and Gibson of Louisiana has proved himself a faithful servant of the South. But for shrewd, delicate management, pure, patriotic leadership a thorough acquiintance with parliamentary law, and mental and moral resources which will rise with the occasion, we believe that Sc will equal if not surpass the best of them, We hope, therefore, to see him nomi-

Thievery in the Revenue [Winston Sentinel.]

nated and elected Speaker of the next

House.

Deputy Marshal Hodges, of the sixth orsyth county and seized three onging to Wm. Griffith, with-charges of a violation of the ones, in Yadkin county. This was not reported to the collector f either the fifth or sixth districts. Griffith applied to Jones for his stills and was told that they had been stolen, but not being satisfied with this answer, he went to a magistrate and took out a search warrant and found two of his stills in Jones' distillery-the other we

learn was found in possession of another person. There is a criminal abuse of authority in this transaction, and a deliberate attempt to rob a citizen of this county of his property by an officer of the federal government, acting under cover of his office.

DRUGS.

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Asthma.

BRONCHITIS, CATARRH,

HAY FEVER, COLDS, &C.

And all diseases of the Respiratory organs

Wonderful Cures.

Have been made of the above diseases, of long standing, where everything else fails. REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS. From Physicians, Druggists, and prominent

men have been received. Address. Wm. E. CHESTER & CO.,

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Accommodations equal to any in the city Meals and lodging 50 cents each. I STRIVE TO PLEASE. WM. BONITZ, Proprietor.

HUMPHREY HOUSE, Goldsboro, N. C. Meals in time for the trains passing brough Goldsboro

GREGORY & FREEMAN, 101941 DOGS.

Notice to Dog Owners.

RALEIGE, N. C., July 10, 1977. On and after Monday, 16th inst, the police
the instructed to kill an dogs, unamaged in the city Margeured from the City MarJ. W. LEE.
City Marshal. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. T H O M A S

No. 8 Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL Commission Merchan

will receive, sell or store, and advance on COTTON. Low-rate of interest and storage harges. Refer to Citizens' National Band au27-daw-ly. Raleigh, N. C W. C. MCMACKIN, M ACMACKIN & GULICK

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RALEIGH, N. C. And general agents for the sale of MORO

PURE PHUINE

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATES.

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WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY A FULL LINE OF FRESH GOODS.

Cheap for Cash! GOODS GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

Just Received:

25 bbls Sugars—A, B, C, and "Zeb;'
25 sacks Coffee—all grades;
10 boxes C. R. Bacon;
5 boxes Br. Bacon;
5 boxes Smoked Shoulders;
5 tierces Sugar Cured Hams;
10 bbls Grits and Hominy;
100 bbls Flour—all grades;
200 bbls Meal—bolted;
100 bbls Arrow Ues; 100 bdls Arrow Ties; 100 rolls Bagging;

SADDLES! SADDLES! SADDLES! Call and see our stock of Boots and Shoes.

We are prepared to sell whole stock goods cheaper than any other parties on the market. We buy for cash. Our "Zeb Vance" Boot can't be best. be beat.
ian9-tf GEO. T. STRONACH & CO. MERCHANT TAILORING.

NEAT AND WELL-FITTING DRESS Always strikes the beholder favorably, but Always strikes the beholder favorably, but the finest material, if the make-up is slouchy and ill-fitting, gives rise to a feeling of repulsion at once; and, as first impressions are always most lasting, it should be a matter of solicitude with every man, to procure, first, the best material his means will afford, and, by all means, have it made up in the prevailing style and to fit his person neatly.

being aware of the decessity of this, has won the honor of leading his profession. To be fully up to the times he has engaged the ser-vices of MONSIEUR ELLINGTON BOULT. late from England. Mr. Boult was the cele brated pantaloons cutter of London, and can clip the cloth for a coat or vest equal to any one on the continent.

English and French Cloths. Scotch, English and American

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., Is larger than ever before, and BARGAINS, the like of which were never offered before, are now offered.

Only the Most Skilled Workmen

C. WEIKEL. Merchant Tailor. FIRST FLOOR HOLLEMAN BUILDING. apr 12-tf

NOW IS THE TIME

Merchant Tailoring

T. R. LOADER'S

ESTABLISHMENT,

Fayetteville Street. Is the place to order your

SPRING SUITS OF CLOTHING.

He has returned from New York with a large and one of the most attractive stocks of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR Ever offered to the Raleigh public.

French and English Cloths,

Doeskin, French, English and German Cassimeres. Black and Blue Flannels

Of very Superior Quality. Yacht Cloths, Light Cassimeres for Pants, Shepherds Plaids.

In short, a full line of everything to wear. Prices in accordance with the times, and whole suits, or even any garment, is put up at much lower price than ever before offered.

ployed.

A Remember the name and place, T. R.

LOADER, nearly opposite Tucker Hall. LUMBER.

U M B E R 300,000 feet for sale at short notice. to suit ie27dti DAY BOOKS, LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS

> Executed at the NEWS BOOK BINDERY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PRONT STREET HOUSE,

Beaufort, N. C.,

has been entirely renovated and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is situated on the water front of the harbor, in full view of the ocean and every room is airy and pleasant. No effort will be spared to give full satisfaction. Mr. W. C. King having recently died, the house will now be under the immediate management of his widow, who solicits a liberal Terms of Board-\$55 per month: \$10 per week; \$2 per day. week; \$2 per day.
SARAH A. KING, Proprietress.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, Beaufort, N. C. The undersigned has leased the above popular summer Resort for a term of years, and will have it thoroughly

Renovated and Repaired

and opened for the accommodation of such guests as he may see fit to entertain, by the lst of July, 1877. EVERY DEPARTMENT SHALL BE

FIRST-CLASS. A band of music has been engaged for this season.

Bath houses for both Ladies and Gentlemen Bath houses for both Ladies and Gentlemen-Surf bathing convenient and easy of access. The table will be supplied with all the lux-uries of both land and water, and wellserved. Ten Pins and other amusements for the

Terms \$2,50 Per Day. Special contracts made with parties wishing to stay longer than a week.
DR. G. K. BAGBY.

QUMMER BOARD

MISS SARAH A. DAY BEAUFORT, N.C. Terms-\$30 per month, \$10 per week, \$2 per day.

Comfortable rooms, good fare, poli

ants, and bath house convenient. DAVIS HOTE

Kittrell's N. C. IS NOW OPEN FOR SUMMER BOARD-

Terms--\$35 per Month. Children and Servants Half Price, W. F. DAVIS. Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL

Dr. D. F. SUMMEY, Proprietor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. S. would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has leased this well-known Hotel for a term of years, and will he glad to see his old friends and all who visit Asheville. Here they will find

OMFORTABLE ROOMS, POLITE SERVANTS, AND AS GOOD A TABLE AS OUR MOUNTAIN COUNTRY WILL SUPPLY.

Messrs. Weddin & Baily

Who run the principal stage line to and from Asheville, will be found at this house, where vehicles can be obtained at reasonable rates

ap 25-3m OSBORNE HOUSE.

LIRST CLASS BOARD.

Cor. Davie and Wilmington Sts.

THE OSBORNE HOUSE

Accommo dations equal to any in the City

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Day.

COAL DEALERS,

Porters and carriages will be at the

UMBER! LUMBER A general supply on hand of Yellow Pine White Pine, Oak, Western Walnut, Ash an Poplar, Dry and assorted qualities.

Doors, Sash and Blinds, A full assortment of Doors, Sash, Blin Newel Posts, Sawed and Turned Baluste &c., at low prices! Orders promptly filled.

Coal! Coal! A full stock of Anthracite, Furnace Stove and Nut Coal. Also, best Gare's Creek Soft Coal. Write for price or comme our stock before purchasing elsewhere R. J. & W. NELLY & Co. London and Water Street, Portsmouth, Va.

may 14-dawam BANKERS AND BROKERS.

\$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$5,000. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. BROKER No. 12 Wall St., New York, make desirable investments in stocks, which frequested from five to twenty times the a ed. Stocks bought and carried sired on deposit of three p tory circulars and weekly may 14-deoly dana-

0 T 1 The annual meeting of the scholders he Ralei gh & Augusta Air-Line Railro Company, will be held at company's office, Raleigh, on Friday, the 20th July, 1872, noon.

Raleigh, June 27, 1876.

cholders o

The Editor of the News is not responsible for the views and opinions expressed by correspondents.

For correspondents are requested to be as brief as the nature of the subject upon which they write will admit.

The names of correspondents are required in every instance for the private information of the editor, as a guarantee of condition.

Anonymous communications will inva-iably be consigned to the waste basket,

iably be consigned to the waste basket, inhout notice. Ear Correspondents are requested to write may on one side of the sheet; otherwise great acconvenience is caused to the printer.

Collectorship of the 5th Dis-

NORTH CAROLINA VIEWS.

trict. [Greensboro Patriot.]

The fight over the Collectorship of this District is not yet settled. Hanes Dr. Wheeler are reported to have me home in disgust, while Henderson carries his head erect and is storming the fort with a vim. It is further said that he has the inside track up to this

The impression prevails that Douglas, Winstead and Lusk will be removed between now and fall, but how well anded this impression may be we are ot able to judge as each side tells its own story and is not particularly anxwe think, to tell the truth.

erident's Order. th City Economist.]

rves the commendation of all zens for issuing the order, and l deserve the commendation and nanks of the people still more, if he enforces the order, rigidly. With us of e South, official intermeddling had me an intolerable nuisance. At the it is said to have been worse. If flice-holder dare to violate the let the President issue the manifoff with his head, so much for ham," and patriotic men will

President Hayes.

[Piedmont Press.] Mr. Hayes, as President, has done better this far than was expected. In many cases he has shown that he was actuated only by pure motives in the course pursued. He has done much that was favorable to the South and inaugurated a system of reform in the administration to some extent. But, does this entitle him to the entire confidence of the citizens of the United States? Certainly not. He is only doing what the oath of his office requires and we do not propose to give him credit for more than merely performing his duty.

A Suggestion for Dailies. [Charlotte Democrat.]

Why did the managers of the telegraph lines allow the wires to be burdened with the long synopsis of the speech of Ex-Gov. Chamberlain at Woodstock, Connecticut, on the 4th of State was under Radical and not have been dignified nor honored by having his miserable speech in Connecticut reported by telegraph to Southern papers. His assaults on Pres-Southern pap only tend to increase ident Haves ayes men in the South. which the telegraph is being used for political and party and personal ends is disgraceful to those who manage it, and something should be done to remedy the evil. We call the attention of our daily cotemporaries to the matter with the hope that they will stop the bogus news and misrepresentations which are daily transmitted by telegraph.

GENERAL NOTES:

-Texas beer saloons are supplied with huge fans run by water power. -The Brookhaven (Miss.) Comet

says never a glass of whisky has been sold in the town limits of Brookhaven, though it has a population of 1,500. -Judge Hilton has informed the

Jews that they can be accommodated at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga. The Judge's repentance probably comes too late. The Jews are hard to placate. -The Canton (Miss.) Citizen: Blindness in cattle is becoming alarmingly prevalent in this section recently. The animals lose their sight without any apparent cause, a film gradually forming over the eye until the sight is entirely

Savannah News Atlanta letter: ut. Flipper is being cordially receivy his people here, and behaves well ander their flatteries. He will have a reception which some prominent ens will attend. Army offio knew him at West Point conduct ...d acquire-

hin the last few weeks several estern farmers have bought land in Madison county, Alabama. Col. Stephen Collins, who has been appointed by Gov. Houston Assistant Commissioner of Immigration states that large numbers of families in Indiana and Ohio will come South before the close of the

-Burlington Hawkeye: A correspondent wants to know: "Can a Christian go to the circus?" Why, yes he can go to the circus easily enough, but he will cost him a quarter when he gets here to get in; that's where the shoe You see, a Christian is always too proud to carry water for the ele phant, and that's where the sinner has the advantage over him in the matter of free passes.

-It is rumored in London that the Earl of Beaconsfield is about to resign the Premiership on account of failing health. It is hardly possible, however, that Disraeli will drop out of public life at this juncture, when his pet Eastenr policy is at stake. He was Premier in 1868, and again, on Gladstone's defeat resumed the office in 1874. Since he was made a Peer last August, Sir Statford Northcote has taken his place as Ministerial leader in the House of Com-

-Pickens county letter to Charles-(S. C.) News: There are about 2,500 x-payers in this county, and it is esnated that there are two dogs to very tax-payer, making a total of 5,000 We estimate that the cost of ng one dog would, if fed to a hog, make 200 pounds of bacon. If this be true, then what it costs to feed the dogs would make 1,000,000 pounds of bacon, which at 16 cents per pound would be worth \$150,000. Think of this, \$150,-000 fed to dogs annually in Pickens county, when, if it was converted into bacon, it would make us comparatively

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK. CHARTERED 1825.

SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice President.

Asures Against Loss or Damage by Fire. FOR POLICIES APPLY TO

W. H. CROW.

LOCAL AGENT.

A distinguished physician of New York says:

"It is astonishing how universally Dr. Tutt's Pills are used. In my daily rounds, I hear of them not only among the poor, but their virtues are heralded from the mansions of the wealthy and refined. Knowing the inventor from his long connection with the medical profession, I have great confidence in their merits, and of late have often prescribed them with the happiest results in cases where I desired to make a decided impression on the liver."

CURE SICK HEADACHE. anatomy in the ledical College Georgia, hence CURE DYSPEPSIA. y are prepared scientific prin-es, and are free m all quackery He has succeed TUTT'S PILLS n combining in TRENGTHEN-TIVE and a PURI-They may be aken at any time without restraint

CURE TORPID LIVER. PRICE 25 CTS. TUTT'S PILLS OFFICE: O aprl 12-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT. HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE One near corner of Davie and Mc-Dowell streets. One in front of Allcott's store, on Hargett

For particulars apply to

JOB OSBORNE,

At Osborne's Grain & Feed Store.

je27dtf

VACANT LOT FOR SALE A very desirable corner lot in the Eastern ward of the city, lying well for improvements. Apply to

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

ORSALE.

TWO PAIR

FINE BAY HORSES.

Apply early to

GEO. W. WYNNE & CO Livery and Sale Stables.

SALE AT AUCTION. \mathbf{r} By virtue of a mortgage executed to me on the 3rd day of April, 1877, and duly recorded, I shall sell at public auction at Court House door in Raleigh, at 12 M., Saturday, July 28th, 1877 (1) and

Soda Water Apparatus,

including counter fixtures, generator, (3) three copper fountains, tumbler holders and all belongings. TERMS—Cash. WALTER CLARK.

jy 8dawtd

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale in the town of Selma, N. C., a two story Gin house, 50x35, containing a 15 horse power Ames engine, 50 circle gln, Schofiela cotton press with shafting, belting, in complete running order. Also a two story house 4.x20, built for dwelling above, store house below. House well located for business. The property will be sold low. For further information address

GEO. W. DEAN, JR. 5914d2m*

GEO. W. DEAN, JR. Selma, N. C.

STOCKHOLDERS.

T I C E

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Raieigh, on Thursday, the light July 1877 at poon Secretary and Treasurer. Raleigh, June 27th, 1877.

FEED STORE

Just Received.

A CAR LOAD

TIMOTHY HAY,

APPLY EARLY AT

JOB OBORN'S Grainand Freed Store Near NorthCarolin Depot jv10dtf

HORSE AND COW FOOD-

CORN and MEAL and FORAGE

always on hand and for sale cheap. Leave orders at

OSBORNE'S GRAIN AND FEED STORE,

West N. C. Depot, or at the

OSBORNE HOUSE,

jyldtf

DAMPHLETS LAW BOOKS, NOVELS, &c

Ra'eigh, N.

NEWS BOOK BINDERY.

Norfolk, Virginia, - Business Directory.

THEODORICK A. WILLIAMS, WM. C. DICKSON, A. WILLIAMS & CO.. Wholesale Grocers

2 and 4 Boanoke Square, NORFOLK, VA.
Agents for Welches Valley, Peabody, Snow
Flake and other favorite brands of Flour.
Also make a specialty of Salt, Molasses
and Sugar.
apri0d12m

J. S. AMES. S. A. STEVENS, A. STEVENS & CO

Furniture and Carpeting, Cor. Main and Cranby Sts., NORFOLK, VA-

Agents for Chickering & Sons' PIANOS, and Geo. Woods & Co.'s ORGANS.

apri0daw12m

UTHER SHELDON.

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Rails, Builders' Hardware,

Newels. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, and Building Materials of every descripand Building Materials of every description.

Agents for Wadsworth Martinez and Longman's Pure Ready-Mixed Paints, every galon warranted to give satisfaction. It is more durable, more economical, and gives a handsomer finish than any White Lead and Oil or any so-called Chemical Paints. Send for card of colors and list of prices.

38 and 40. Roanoke Avenue, NORFOLK, VA.

TOHNO. GAMAGE 100 and 102 Water Street, NORFOLK, VA.

DEALER IN Rockland, Indian Rock, Rockport, THOMASTON, SNOW FLAKE

-AND-WASHINGTON LIMES; Slates—Roman, Portland and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements—White and Yellow Pine La hs—Goat, Hog and Cow Hair—Calcine, Land and Lump Plaster—Press and Common Bricks—Tar, Pitch. Rosin, Coal Dust and Coal Tar.

M T. DAVIS & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

-SELL-MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SALT AND FLOUR

In Car Load Lots.

NORFOLK, VIRGIN) A.

D. Bell, Salesman in house. apr10d12m TLANTIC HOTEL

> NORFOLK, VA. R. S. Dodson, Proprietor.

Board, I irst and Second Floors, per da \$3.00; This d and Fourth Floors, per day, may 14 tf

Wholesale Tobacconist. Offers unusual inducements to cash and prompt sixty day buyers. NORFOLK, VA.

apr10d12m

BALTIMORE BUSINESS DI-RECTORY.

FERTILIZERS. Baker, R. J. & Co. Pure Ground Bone and Chemicals for Fertilizers, 36 & 38 S. Charles Street. Piedmont Guano & Man. Co., 84 South Street, Rasin, R. W. L. & Co. 32 South Street, Chemical Fertilizer Manufacturers. Rhodes & Co., 80 South Street.

may 27-dawly RICHMOND, VA.

ETROPOLITAN WORKS Canal street from Sixth to Seventh,



nber and other call special IMPROVI

2

Eminent planters in North Carolina and other Sonthern States, consider our ginning engines the best and cheapest in use, Repair work solicited and promptly done. Send for Illustrated Catalogues, which are furnished free. mch3l-d&wly] WM. E. TANNER &CO.

ST. JAMES HOTEL Pleasantly located at the southwest corner of Capitol Square,
T. W. HENAGER, PROPRIETOR. Has gained in popular favor and maintained its reputation for uniform cleanliness, first class fare, prompt and polite attention to

guests.

Charges reduced to \$3, \$2.50 and \$2.00, according to size and location of room.

june 21-tf DAVENPORT & MORRIS, Seventeenth Street,

RICHMOND, VA., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Peruvian Guano, Agricultural Salt, Liverpool
Fine Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrup, Bacon, Flour, Fish
Powder,
And all leading articles of the Grocery
Trade. Particu. ar attention given to the filling of orders.

JEWELRY. MAHLER

Manufacturer and Dealer IN ALL KINDS OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MASONIC AND

HAIR JEWE

Seals, &c., made to order. Water and Engraving, opposite the Mar 25-tf

DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

HUBS. RIMS. SPOKES, E M Julius Lewis & Co., E N T Ralegh, N. C.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS

RESTAURANT TIM LEE'S RAIEIGH CLUB HOUSE!

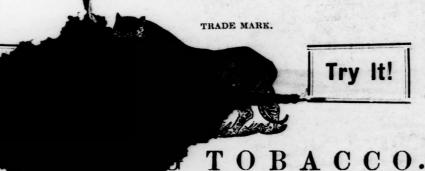
Helmonico of the South." COHER MARTIN AND SALISBURY STREETS.

Baltimore Mats and all Delicacies of the Season Served FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

NINE PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, SO THAT PARTIES CAN ALWAYS BE PRIVATE. FRENCH CO ap 19-'77D3m

SMOKINGTOBACCO.

SMOKE RHAM



BY ROULHAC & CO., DURHAM, N. C. MANUFACT

Forale in Raleigh by GEORGE ZIEGLER.

FUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. McCALLUM & COOPER

Founders and Machinists, Manufacturers of the "HOLE" ENGINE, "CAROLINA" COTTON GINS, "CAROLINA' POWER and HAND PRESSES,

THE HOPE ENGINE

the Che apest, Simples, Strongest, Most Durable and Economical Engage of its kind made. Any boy can lead to run one with perfect safety in a few hours. Parties thinking of buying Engines for Cotta Gins or Presses, Corn or Saw Mills, would find it to their advantage to try us before purhasing elsewhere. Over 50 in use in this State alone.

THE CAROLINA GIN

ron Frame, is noted for a superior lightness of draft, cleanness and quickness of picking and length of lint, surpasing all other gins in these particulars, while its price is much less.

Caroina Cotton and Hand Presses Have been still further incroved by us this season, making them at once the cheapest, strongest and most easily-run pess ever offered to the planters of this State.

We also manufacture a d keep on hand all kinds of Saw Mills, Mill and Mining Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Hanges, Boxes, Tanks, Boilers, &c. Estimates furnished for work. Repairing and jobbing done comptly at manufacturers prices, and by skilled workmen. Full price lists and particulars of all the above sent on application.

McCALLHM & COOPER Address P. O. Box 267. apr 15 '77-d&wly MCCALLUM & COOPER Raleigh, N. C. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

> STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WARRENTON, N. C., Has been in Successful Operation for five Years.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID

A Thoroughly Reliable Southern Company. \$5 of Assets to \$1 of Liabilities.

OFFICERS: N. R. JONES, Vice-President, WM. S. DAVIS, President, B. F. LONG, Secretary, WM. J. NO T. C. WILLIAMS, Supervisor. WM. J. NORWOOD, Treasurer. apl14 77-Deod &Wly

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

KINGSLEY & ASHLEY, RALEIGH PLAINING MILLS. -AND-

LUMBER YARD.

SAWED HEART PINE AND SHAVED CYPRESS SHINGLES, NG AND TURNING. SCROLL SAY SH, DOORS AND BLINDS, WHITE PP

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CONTRACTORS. WM. E. ASHLEY. W.T.BLACKWELL& CO ONLY TO BA RHAM N.C

SMOKING TOBACCO.

DEALERS IN MARDWARE AND FARM

Wagon AND BUGGY MATERIALS.

Leather Belting, Are the Best

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MILL

GEN. LEE STOVES

Window G OILS AND COL LIME, CEM Sash, Do BLINDS

SUPPLIES. T. H BRIGGS & SONS. SUPPLIES. HARDWARE!

RALEIGH AGENTS,

Briggs' Bailding. PHENIX RALEIGH, N. C. PURE White Lead.

White Lead, PRICE Consumers should consult their interest by bearing in mind that a very large proportion of the article sold as PURE WHITE LEAD is adulterated to the extent of from 50 to 90 per cent. We guarantee the PHŒNIX to be NY GOODS

WANTED. PERFECTLY PURE. EDUCATIONAL.

DEACE INSTITUTE. Raleigh, N. C. The sixth annual session commences on the 13th September, 1877, and con-tinues to middle of June 1878. Instruc-tion in all branches, usually taught in firstclass female schools, by experienced and ac-complished teachers. For circulars and cata-logue giving full particulars as to terms. &2., address Rev. R. BURWELL, & SON, jy7dtaw2mw2m Raleigh, N. C.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. BALTIMORE.

The Programme of Studies for the year be-ginning Sept. 18, 1877, will be sent on applica-tion.

jy3-d&w1m TOVEJOY SCHOOL

The 77th Session of the LOVEJOY School will commence Monday, August 6th,
Tuition same as heretofore.
CHAS. LOVEJOY, Principal.
R. W. LOVEJOY, Assistant.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL RT. REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. \ \ Visitors. RT. REV. THEO B. LYMAN, D. D. \ \ VISITORS. REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Rector. MRS. KATE DEROSSET MEARES, Lady Su-

perintendent.
The 71st Term of this school will begin September 14, 1877. For circular address the Rector.

14, 1877. For circular address the py7d3m

LEVY'S

SHIRT FACTORY.

Champion Improved Yoke Shirt Factory

2 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Third Door from Julius Lewis & Co. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER and a perfect

FINEST LINEN AND BEST BLEACHING USED. Send for instructions how to take your measure for SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded. Call and see SHIRTS in all styles and different qualities at reasonable prices, which will in duce you to leave your order at LEVY's.

may25-tf HAIR GOODS:

A T COST! AT COST!

Having decided to leave the city as soon as another tenant can be had for my store, I will from this day commence selling off my whole stock of

To Close Business.

Human Hair Goods,

JEWELRY, FANS, NOTIONS. &c., &c., regardless of cost or value. Ladies will d uell to make their selections while the stock is unbroken

GOLD, GOLD-PLATED AND FANCY

E. L. GRANGER'S. ORDER YOUR MILLINERY BOXES

RULING AND BINDING,

NEWS BOOK BINDERY.

BUCK

BUILDERS'

Consumers should consult their in-erest by bearing in mind that the BUCK LEAD is finer, whiter, and has more covering capacity than most WHITE LEADS, and is sold as cheap as many brands of inferior quality. It has been

Made and Sold for 25 Years.



The crucial test of the value of a medicine is time. Does experience confirm the claims put forth in its favor at the outset? is the grand question. Apply this criterion, so simple, yet so searching, to Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. How has it worn? What has been its history? How does it stand to-day?

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient is a household name throughout the United States. It is administered as a specific, and with success, in dyspepsia, sick headache, nervous debility, liver complaint, billious remittents, bowel complaints, (especially constipation), rheumatism, gout, gravel, nausea, the complaints peculiar to the maternal sex, and all types of inflamation. So mild is it in its operation that it can be given with perfect safety to the feeblest child; and so agreeable is it to the taste, so refreshing to the palate, that children never refuse to take it. For sale by all druggists.

\$66 a week in your own town.
LETT CO., Portland, Maine. 25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES &

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 552 77 a week to Agents. \$10 Oufit Free, P. O. VICKERY,

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co. Grace's Celebrated Sal

CURES Flesh wounds, frozen limbs, Sachiblains, sore breast, crysipelas, ring calluses, scald head, chapped hands, bescalds, wounds, festers, piles bunions, bites warts, pimples, cancers, sores, stings, wens, abcess, sprains, cuts, blisters, corns, felons, ulcers, shingles, sties, freckles, boils, whitlows, tan, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings, and all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and Critish Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents. Flesh wounds, frozen limbs, S

MACHINISTS. TRON FENCING, GRATING, WINDOW

SHUTTERS, PLOWS, HARROWS, CUL-TIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS, LOG SCREWS AND CLAMPS, COTTON SCREWS, Cotton Presses, Jack Screws, Tobacco Presses and Cigar Presses. Also, the miller can find his delight, a well balanced Spindle, with or without the Gears. necessary to furnish a complete mill. The sawyer his friend in

A GOOD BOILER AND ENGINE, which we claim to be second to none in repair-

ing or putting in running order, or in fact any kind of machinery at the lewest cash prices. Having first-class tools, as well as workmen, we guarantee to do FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Give us a trial and satisfy yourselves. We will furnis you with

Come One! Come All!

Castings, Large or Small, for Mills, Hoisting Machines Horse Powers, Cotton Screws, Derricks, Stone Trucks, Saw Mills, Hand Irons,

OR ANYTHING YOU WANT, At the Foundry and Machine Shops of

W. T. ADAMS & SONS

THE PEE DEE BEE NEWSPA-PER, Rockingham, N. C., takes adver-tisments at lower rates than any other-Weekly.

AT

THE CITY. THE RALEIGH NEWS IS THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN RALEIGH, AND HAS THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NORTH CARO

ROTHE WEEKLY NEWS HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND IS THE MOST VALUABLE MEDIUM OF ADVERTISEMENT OF A STRICTLY "FARMERS TRADE."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

-- The Capitol was well nigh itemless yesterday.

-Work upon the new Catholic church will soon begin.

—Λ big barbecue is soon to be given Swift Creek township.

-A water-cooler in the shape of ing hat is the latest novelty.

-Revenue collection in this dis rict yesterday, was \$1,325.70. ----White dresses are to be worn over

pale blue or rose colored lawns. --- The Board of Agriculture will neet in the Governor's office to-

orrow. -Raleigh Chapter No. 10, Royal s, will hold its regular monthon this evening at 8:30

=sical ailasons com-

red cloudy, but ere long sed away and the sun ha genuine July bright-Notwithstanding the of the heat there was no ing off in the number of lada All of the churches were g the morning and had

ongregations.

At the Salisbury Street Baptist
Church Rev. T. T. Eaton, of Petersburg, Va., in the evening preached his farewell sermon, and an able and eloquent one it was. His text was, "Nothing but leaves," which he handled in ach a masterly manner as to deeply impress his hearers. Mr. Eaton re-turned to his charge in Petersburg yesterday. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Pritchd, who exchanged with Mr. Eaton, is expected to come back in a day or two, and will hold next Thursday evening

the usual prayer meeting.
Mr. Eaton made so favorable an im ession upon the people of this place that it will be long before the memory of his highly enjoyed visit will pass

away.
At the Church of the Good Shepherd Rev. Bennett Smedes occupied the pulpit in the morning. The usual evening services did not take place, owing to the absence of Rev. E. R. Rich, the pastor. At the Edenton Street Methodist Church Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, giving his congregation practical and

e lifying sermons on both occasions.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. petent for counsel to read Dr. Marshall, whose physician in Baltihas advised him to stop preaching ase, Rev. J. E. C. Smedes officiated in the morning and afternoon at Christ Church.

e other churches The services were conducted by the regular pastors.

Crop Prospects About Apex.

A correspondent writing from the above mentioned flourishing little town in this county, under date of July 14th, gives the following information concerning crop prospects:

"Owing to the excessive drought in this section last year scarcely half a crop was realized. Hence our people of all classes have been much pressed during the present year. But misfortunes are sometimes blessings in disguise, for our people began work this year with redoubled energy, using the most rigid economy, both on the farm and in the domestic circle and, judging from present prospects, this year's labor will be the most profitable since the war. Crops of corn, cotton, potatoes, &c., are a little behind former years, but all are looking well. The pea crop is much larger than was ever known before in this community. The average of cotton is about the same, but that of corn larger. Labor has been plentiful and unusually reliable; wages moderate. The wheat and oat crops were good. All are at work. There is not a vacant or uncultivated acre of met a vacant or uncultivated acre of cleared land to be found in the whole

Supreme Court,

The case of State and J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor, vs. C. B. Harrison et al., from Wake, taken up Friday, was resumed erday, Col. E. G. Haywood, coungesterns, befendant, concluded his arguhe Mi, began on Saturday. th Prying in behalf of the By READE, J.

Beaufort Items.

[Reported specially for the NEWS.] Water melons are being brought into

The piazzas and bath-houses have all been completed at the Atlantic House. Francis W. Gibble, colored, keeps a very decent boarding house for the ac-

commodation of colored people. Messrs. Perry & Norcom have opened some very pleasant sleeping rooms, with from Cumberland. Affirmed. a restaurant attached, for the accommodation of excursionists.

Trolling has commenced earlier this season than usual. The inlet is daily dotted with boats containing persons who catch, in numerous quantities, these foolish fish that bite at a hook on

which there is no bait. There is an old colored woman in town 106 years old, and, a few days firmed. since, was out visiting, when quite a young gentleman, one of the heirs of a since, was out visiting, when quite a legacy of \$8,000,000, left in England, sought an interview with her to ascertain the given name of his great grand

father, but she moved around with such

activity he couldn't catch up with her

and had to give up the chase in despair.

Fresh Lime and Cement Always in stock. Prices and quality guaranteed. Sash, Doors and Blinds enough always in stock to build (200) two hundred houses. Write for price list. Julius Lewis & Co., Hardware Merchants, Raleigh. N. C.

Gents' half hose, 3 pair for 25 cents ladies' white hose, 3 pair for 25 cents, Ballriggan hose, brown or white, 15 cents a pair; Misses white gloves, 10 cents a pair, worth 25 cents, and a let of handkerchiefs. 60 cents a dozen, at likely to result from it to the edecational Woollcott's Open Front Store.

Digest of Decisions of the Su-preme Court, June Term 1877. [Reported for the News by Walter Clark, Esq., Attorney at Law.]

39. Littlejohn vs. Edgerton, The Su preme Court cannot issue an order in a case pending before it to a sheriff to have a homestead laid off. It can only stay proceedings until steps are taken below to that end. Where the homestead was sold under execution, sheriff s deed given and purchaser entered into possession, a justice of the peace has not in such a case jurisdiction to lay off a homestead. It must be done by the Superior Court.

40. Jenkins vs. Bobbitt, A wife has no estate or interest in the reversion of the homestead and her signature is not necessary to a deed conveying such rever-

41. Moore vs. Hobbs & Bush, Where the grounds of demurrer do not appear upon the face of the complaint, it can be taken advantage of by an answer. 42. Sparrow vs. Davidson College, The word "or" in ch., 63, sec., 54, Battle's Revisal, should be read "and." It is probably a misprint. A defendant persually served with a warrant in a magistrate's court is bound to take notice of the judgment, if one is taken against him. 43. Sutton v. West. Where a testator

devised, "I give to my eight youngest children (naming them) when the youngest shall arrive at the age of twelve years, \$500 in money, each in fee simple forever." *Held*: If the above clause stood alone, the court would probably consider the fegacy to one of the children as contingent upon her being alive when the youngest child became 12 years of age. But in this case its meaning is controlled by the words of another clause of the will giving to his wife and children, naming them, all the testator's real and personal estate for their support out of the profits till the youngest child is twelve years of age, and adding, "it is then my will and desire, that all the estate above named shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided equally between my wife, if she should then be living, and all of my children, or their legal representatives, naming them." This hows the intention of the testator.

The legacy of \$500 is a vested legacy. 44. State v. Davis. In an indictment for murder, it is not admissible for the prisoner to prove that "A" had malice towards the deceased and threatened to take his life; nor that "B" went in the direction of the house of the deceased "some time" before the killing, threatening to shoot him.

It would have been competent to prove that a third party killed the deceased, and not the prisoner. After evidence connecting such third party with the killing, the above evidence might have been received.

45. Hart v. Williams. Where a testator wills, "I will that my executor pay to A. \$250, and the rest of my estate to H in trust, &c." Held: The devise of \$250 is to be first paid, and is excepted from the trust. Pecuniary legacies bear interest from one year after the death of the testator. Where the legacy is for support and mainte-P. E., officiated morning and evening, nance of the legatee, it bears interest from the death of the testator.

46. Huffman vs. Click, It is not comical work either as part of his argument or as evidence to show that "the symp-toms testified to by one of the witnesses was common in hysteria and that this latter disease was one of the exciting causes of paralysis."
47. Cain vs. Nicholson, An action

brought to have an adm'r., declared trustee of land bought by his agent at a sale of land to make assets and for an account of administration and of rents and profits of the land since the sale is properly brought in the Superior Court. Evidence taken before a referee should accompany his report.

48. Sedberry vs. Carver, Where a bail bond is given in an action of arrest and bail, the surety on such bond is not released by the fact that the principal is put in jail for a criminal offence and subsequently escapes before judgment in

this action. 49. Bumgarten vs. Broadaway, An agreement not to engage in photography in Charlotte for ten years is a valid contract. If such agreement was a part of the contract of sale of an estabshment, it is immaterial whether the papers were signed at the same time or not. It is all part of one contract.

50. State vs. Hoskins. The Act of Congress of 1866 providing for the removal of criminal proceedings against an United States officer where the offence complained of is alleged to have been committed under color of his office is constitutional.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Opinions were filed by the Justices on yesterday, in the following cases:

J. B. Littlejohn and wife, vs. C. J. Edgerton et al., from Franklin. Motion allowed. Each party to pay his own

Elias J. Jenkins, vs. W. O. Bobbitt, from Granville. Error. Judgment re-

State vs. Jesse F. Hoskins, et al., from Guilford. Judgment affirmed. Wm. A. Moore vs. M. Hobbs et al., from Chowan. Judgment modified and

case remanded. By RODMAN, J. Benjamin Sutton, administrator, vs. W. H. West, executor, from Lenoir.

Affirmed and remanded. T. W. Sparrow vs. Trustees of Davidson College, from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed. By Bynum, J.

B. E. Sedberry vs. A. R. Carver, State vs. W. Y. Davis, from Madison, Affirmed. Margaret L. Huffman, vs. James A

Click, et als., from Rowan. Judgment affirmed. Henry Hart, executor, et. al., vs. Jos Williams, from Yadkin. Affirmed. By FAIRCLOTH, J.

Henry Bumgarten versus J. S. Broadaway, from Mecklenburg.

Major Seaton Gales has received an invitation to make an Odd Fellow address in Montreal, Canada. It is not known whether or not he will accept.

P. B. Means, Esq., of Concord : Col. H. C. Jones, of Charlotte, W. A. Gutherie. Esq., of Fayetteville; J. M. Moring, Esq., of Chatham; Major A. C. Avery, of Burke are in the City,

Capt. Dugger, Principal of the Raleigh Graded School, who has been in attendonce at the University Normal School. came down on Saturday and spent the Sabbath in the city, returning by Sunday night's train. He speaks in the highest terms of the success of the enterprise and of the great advantages interest of the State.

Meeting of the Board of Alder-

Last evening the board of aldermen held an edjourned meeting. Aldermen Adams, Blake, Dunston, Fleming, Faison, Lumsden, Martin, Magnin, Pescud, Royster, and Williams present: object of the meeting was explained by Alderman Blake to be the consideration of the valuation of city property &c. He offered a resolution

that the city clerk ask the city Attor-ney if under the amended Constitution, the valuation of city property is not under the control of the city charter, until the Legislature authorizes otherwise that is to say, has not the decision of the Supreme Court been affected by the recent amendments to the constitution and is not the city charter as to its power in assessing the city property, the same as before the constitution of 1868. If the question be answered in the affirmative that a meeting on next Thrsday evening be held for the purpose

of appointing assessors. The resolution was adopted. Alderman Blake offered a resolution instructing the City Clerk to make a list of delinquent taxes, and also to instruct the City Attorney to make deeds for property already legally ad-vertised and sold by the city for taxes, and that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the matter &c.

The resolution was adopted. Alderman Blake, Martin and Royster were appointed the Committee under Alderman Blake's first resolution. The meeting then adjourned.

Greensboro Items. [Reported specially for the NEWs.]

We have fine rains. Trade picking up a little.

It is very healthy here, and the doc-

There seems to be but little evidence against Douglass. To-day is "Toodles," "Toodles" all round town, that play having been en-

acted Friday night at Benbow Hall, before a very large and attentive audience by the Thespian corps composed entirely of Good Templars of No. 7 Lodge, assisted with music by Reese's string band of six, interspersed by songs by Messrs. Howard, Gilmer, Sloan and Barringer. Mr. Howard also introduced the Telephone to the tune of "Home Sweet Home." The entertainment was a success in every particular.

Supreme Court Opinions.

The Court laste vening filed twelve opinions. We give digests of all of these and publish one (State vs. Hoskins) in full this morning.

Wanted-every one to be free from Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc., which can be done by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Used everywhere.

The best white shirt and linen collar \$1.00 only, at Levy's.

Shirts for all and lower than ever at Levy's

Money Wanted.

Mr. A. C. Sanders has sixty or seven-ty lots, in the flourishing town of Ober-lin, for sale, and he wants to sell them

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Send 30cts and get by return mail a splendid Photograph of Vance and Jarvis size 10x12. Agents wanted. Address, C. C. Clawson Manufacturer of Picture Frames, Window shades &c. Raleigh, N. C.

Gent's Lasting Gaiters and Low Shoes at the low price of two dollars at Heller Bros. shoe-store.

Another lot of those nice quality Ladies Gaiter at 90c. and one dollar at Heller

Ladies' Kid Slippers Newport Ties low Button and Buckle Shoes at reduced prices at Heller Bros. Prices reduced on fine hand sewed

gents calf boots, gaiters, Prince Albert and buckle seees at Heller Bro., shoe store.

Trunks valices and satchels at reduced prices at Heller Bros. shoe store.

The largest variety of childrens' slippers, ties in different colors, foxed, lace and butten boots at Heller Bros.

Ladies' foxed button gaiters at th. ow price of two dollars at Heller

Encourage Home Industry and

our own Mechanics. No more white pine scrap doors, sash and blinds for Raleigh. I am now pre-pared to furnish sash, doors and blinds made of North Carolina pine, and manufactured at the new sash and blind factory of Ruffin Roles, Raleigh. I will duplicate any Northern bill, and war-rant all work. I have a new supply of fly fans, fly traps, hardware, tinware,

stoves and house-furnishing goods J. C. BREWSTER, 4 and 6 Hargett st. "Listen to the mocking bird."

Go to Lumsden's and get him a cage. The "Peerless" fly trap can't be beat, catches them all. Preserve Kettles, Glass Fruit Jars, Dish Covers, Bath Tubs, and seasonable goods of all kinds. And the "Old North State Cook Stove," at Lumsden's. Mr. McNaughton, the champion Sewing Machine, Lock and Gun repairer is at

Copper work and bell hanging a specialty. Take off your undershirt saturated with perspiration, and sleep in Levy's

Lumsden's, and pays special attention

to the repairs of such articles.

cooling Gent's Night-gown.

Sensible Advice. You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you know nothing about; you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low syirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. feb. 27-d & weow 1y.

The greatest comfort in these

Summer nights is Levy's Gent's

SUNDAY NIGHT TELEGRAMS. ST. LOUIS. Run on a Bank--Wild Rumors

BY TELEGRAPH.

Flying About. St. Louis, July 14.-A run has been started on the Boatmens' Savings Bank. The bank kept its doors open till halfpast 6 o'clock this evening, and met all demands. The run was not very great, demands. The run was not very great, the largest single amount drawn being (\$8,000) eight thousand dollars. The business of the bank progresed nearly as usual, and the amount reserved by it as usual, and th amounted to nearly half as much as was paid out. What started the run is not exactly known, but probably it grew out of the closing of the Butchers' & Drovers' bank, and the distrust which resulted from recent failures. It is believed by those in a position to know that the bank is entirely sound and fully able to meet all demands upon it. Numerous rumors have been in circulation during the day respecting

them were wild and unfounded. The Grover Investigation. PORTLAND, OREGON, July 15.—In the Grover investigation J. I. Mosier closes his long evidence thus: "I say in presence of God and this assembly that Stiles' statements, where they spoke of me, are absolutely and entirely false. Neither Grover nor any of his political friends ever offered me anything to vote friends ever offered me sything to vote for him; neither did Mr. Smith offer me

anything."
Hon. Jno. S. Smith testiled that he resided in Portland, and all intimations or insinuations made that he went to Salem to influence members of de Legislature, by any corrupt means, a vote for any one is false. He had taked with Gro-ver, and he told him he was having a hard fight and would be no corrupt means to be elected.

WASHING ON.

Excursion to the Punsylvania Coal Mines---Arwal of the Second Infantry St. Louis--Trouble Anticiped in Montreal.

Washington, July 6. — Secretary Evarts and Attorney G eral Devins left this morning for an education, planned for them by D. B. Racolph Keim, to the Pennsylvania coal mes. They will lunch with Col. John J. Forney, who will favor them with his ompany. They will be entertained by Mr. Keim at Edgemont, where therewill be a reception and brass bands. Returning they will lunch with Senate Don Cameron will lunch with Senate Don Cameron and reach Washington in Thursday. In the meantime those anxious about justice and diplomacy have a rest.

The Second Infantry, en route to reinforce Gen. Howard, arrived safely at St. Louis, and left there last night. nt again pretake part. Great exciter vails in this city. A se feared. The mayor of clamation calling on zens to assist

taining or

of the

on the without the afternoon of a 300 Nizans, who fled the village of Kanari. The Russian ost one killed and five wounded. Knari is fifteen miles northwest of Yen soghra, at the southern debouchment in difficult and unfrequented road know as the Twar-

ditza Pass.

An official despatch fun the army of the Caucassus announce that the Russian garrison at Bayazi consisted, on June 18th, of four staff officers, 26 officers and 1,587 men Of these two staff officers and 114 pen vere killed, and seven officers and 350 men wounded much weakened by privations and will require great car before they can recover. The garmon lived on horse flesh toward the end of the tege.

50.00@.5.0; Fio braids \$5.50, 1 atapsos family \$9.75. Wheat active and firm. Southern red and prime white \$1.60@ 1.62; amber \$1.62; Pennsylvania red \$1.55@1.60; No. 2 western winter red August delivery \$1.44; Sep tember \$1.423@14.43

Collector Thomas ad the Pres-ident's Orer. ber \$1.423@1 43. Southern corn quiet and firm; western firm and higher, or

Baltimore, July 6. — Collector ferings light; southern white 68@70 cents; yellow 65@66 cents. ernment employees unit him; while every man will be proteed in his right to vote at primary and her elections, he is prohibited from beoming a member of any political convintion or com-

Nichols and Joung.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—John
Nicholls, of Raleigh, N. C., is here
strongly recommended a collector of the Fourth N. C., Distact. Both he and the present incumber are Republicans. Col. Young claims under the civil service regulations that Mr. Nicholls' friends push him under the Presi dent's rule. That eight years tenure does not give the holder title to continuance. Gen. P. B. Hawkins will accept the place on condition that Col. Young resigns. This is an extraordinary contest as no one of the aspirants charge the others with rascality.

The Mail Agents.

[Rocky Mt. Mail.] We are glad the News is getting after these mail agents. There certainly is great carelessness somewhere, to say the least of it. That there are route agents who perform their duties faithfully, we feel quite sure, but there are others careless and incapable, the constant confusion of mail matter plainly proves.

Time would fail us to mention every instance of negligence and miscarriage of mail matter that we hear of; one case in point is a letter now on our desk awaiting the next mail to be sent to Mr. J. C. Barbour, Clayton, N. C., mailed to him from Raleigh, which found its way to Rocky Mount, put in our office here. office box and sent up with our mail. We are advised that on many of the mail routes in North Carolina faithful and competent white men are displaced to give place to incompetent negroes.

Homicide in Wilkes. [Statesville American.]

rom Wilkes We learn by a gentler ccurred at county, that a diff Dellaplane on Man stant, between

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

RALEIGH MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET Reported by PARKER & AVERA.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 16, 1877. Middling, Striet Low Middling, Low Middling, Striet Good Ordinary, Good Ordinary,

CITY MARKET-WHOLESALE CASH PRICES Corrected by W. C. & A. B. STRONACH, Grocers and Commission Merchants.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16, 1877. COTTON TIES, new, spliced, 71/4 @ BAGGING, FLOUR, North Carolina, @ \$8 50 CORN, CORN MEAL, BACON, N. C. Hog, round, hams, 85 1214 13 9 other banks in the city, but most of BULK MEAT, Clear Rib Sides, NORTH CAROLINA, Fork, LARD, North Carolina, Western, COFFEE, prime, Rio, good,
good,
common,
SYRUP, S. H.,
MOLASSES, Cuba,
SALT, Liverpool fine,
Evans',
SUGAR, white, LEATHER, Red Sole 121/2 HIDES, green, POTATOES, sweet, per bush.

"Irish, old
"new @ 2 00 1 00 55 @ 6 1 00 1 00 @ 1 00 @ 1 00 20 @ 25 20 @ 20½ OATS, shelled,
"sheat, from wagon,
haled,
FODDER, baled, new,
HAY, N. C. baled, good,
EGGS, per dozen,
BUTTER, N. C.,
BEESWAX,
RAGS,
"picked,

21/4 Henderson Tobacco Market. Reported by J. S. MEADOWS & Co.

LUGS. Common, dark, Good Red, Common Bright, Good, Fine, \$8 00 to 10 00 12 00 to 15 00 20 00 to 25 00

LEAF. Dark. Fine Wrappers, Bright Fillers, Bright Wrappers, Good 10 00 to 12 00 8 00 to 12 00 15 00 to 20 00 25 00 to 30 00

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NOON.

LIVERPOOL, July 16. A Montreal special are Hackett's funeral will take place \$3 p. m., and will be attended by Ora temen in full regalia. Four thousands e expected to take part of the part of th Futures partially 1-32 better; uplands us trouble is 1. m. c., July and August delivery 6 5-16;

August and September 6 11-32; September and October 6 13-32.

Breadstuffs strong. 1 p. m.-Prime mess beef 82s 6d.

> NEW YORK, July 16. ned at 53.
> regular. Money 14@2. Gold
> Exchange, long 4.863; short
> vernments firm. State bonds

Cotton steady; uplands 12 5-16; Or-cans 12 7-16; sales 630. Futures opened firmer; July 12.32@ 12.35; August 12.33@12.35; September

12.12@12.14; October 11.71@11.74; Nobember 11.47@11.48; December 11.47@ Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2 cents better. Corn 4@1 cent better. Pork firm at \$14.60. Lard firm; steam \$9.35. Spirits turpentine steady at 311 cents. Rosin quiet at \$1.85@1.90

at 311 cents. for strained. Freights unchanged. BALTIMORE, July 16. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine \$4.50@5.25; extra \$6.50@7.50; family \$8.25@9.50; city mills superfine \$4.50@5.00; extra during the siege the remainder were \$6,00(a.8.00; rio brands \$8.50; Patapsco

Kilkenny Cats. [Wil. Star.] The fight between Ike Young and John Nichols is lively. To us it is but mittee, or from servin as the ward officer of a political aspeciation. All persons now employed a the Customs, service of this collectia district who come within the terms of this order, are required to resign.

John Nichols is lively. To us it is but another Kilkenny Cat fight, and it will not be our funeral. A fat office is never to be despised by persons of strong imaginations, ideal patriotism, and "vaulting ambition." Ike answers to the description, all but the first two the restriction. characteristics. He would like to go to Congress, but Jo Davis will not let him: so if John does not get the President's ear he will be content to remain in the \$20,000 office, until Hayes' Democratic

successor chops off his head. Greensboro Patriot: A negro woman named Winnie Cole, gave birth to a child last Monday and took it out in the garden and buried it alive. Sometime afterwards it was discovered and taken up, but died that night. The woman was arrested on the following day and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Help for the weak, nervousand debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Eightric belts and other appliances all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVER-MACHER GALVANIC Co., 293 Vine street, Cin-cinnati, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHY. THOTOGRAPHY

PERPETUATE

One dozen Stereoscopic Views of the Centennial Exhibition sent post-paid to any address on receipt of \$3. Our variety includes all the buildings, grounds, statuary, and other beautiful things exhibited. This company had sole authority to use the Photographic art within the grounds and buildings of the Centennial Exhibition.

Americans should secure so valuable a collection of authentic pictures of the growth and greatness of their own country. Pleasing and Profitable Pres

NATIONAL GREATNESS.

Cartes de Visite, 15 cents; 5 x 8, 50 cents; 8 x 10, \$1.60 each. Catalogues sent for 3 cent

ents.

For sale by all dealers and booksellers. Address
CENTENNIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,
(Wilson & Adams.) PHILADE PHIA, PA
Studio on International Exhibition Grounds Agents Wanted Everywhere. may daw-3m.

HARRIS.

ROY WOOD.

N. C.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

Owing to the damage to our stock by the recent fire in our store, we now offer our entire stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, &C. Below Cost.

For bargains apply early. ZACHARIAS & CO.

jy11d1m 40 Fayetteville Street. WGOODS

The 10 cent Grenadines are selling rapidly at PETTY & JONES.

3, 000 yards short length Pacific Lawns at cts. Now is the time to keep the children cool. We will receive on Monday a beautiful line of Misses Fancy Hose.

20,000 yards Calicoes from 5 to 81-2 cts. per Yard. 5,000 yards Brown Domestic, 5 to 10 cts. per

2,000 yards 4-4 Grass Cloth at 10.

1,000 yards 3/4 Grass Cloth, 81/4 cts. Now is the time to buy goods cheap- Give

us a call. Merchants ought to come and look at our stock and save money by purchasing of us. PETTY & JONES,

30 Fayetteville Street. 1877. NEW SPRING STOCK,

Just received and more to arrive

D. S. WAITT & BRO'S Ready-Made Clothing,

Fancy Casismere Frock afid Sack Suits,
Worsted Coats and Vests. Another lot of
the popular Blue Flannel Suits
from \$10.00 to \$15.00, Blac Cloth
Coats, all grades and prices. A
full assortment of pants
from 75 cents to
\$11.00.

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Calicoes
White Goods, Dress Goods, Pants Cloth,
Bleached and Brown Sheeting and
Shirtings, Glighams, Shirting
stripes, Corded Pique, Edgings, Insertion, Linings,
Cambries and a comnete line of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Wear and

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Railroad Bags. A larger and cheaper stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. than we ever had before. We will continue to keep the celebrated

Manhattan Improved White Shirts

Warranted a perfect fit and to give satisfac

Warranted a period at the first state of the control of the contro

INSURANCE. THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZ D IN 1847 Accumulated Assets Nearly \$6,000,000.

Is purely Mutual and has paid nearly Three Millions and a half Dollars in Dividends to Policy-Holders. Six substantial reasons why you should insure in the Penn.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest Companies in the country, and past the day of exnies in the country, and past the day of experiments,
2d. Because it is a purely Mutual Company.
Rvery Policy-Holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having a right to vote at allelections
for Trustees, and thus has an influence in its
management.
3d. Because it has as large a percentage of
assets to liabilities as any Life Insuranc
Company in the country.
4th Because, by comomical management,
its ratio of expenses to total income is far be-4th Because, by economical management, its ratio of expenses to total income is far below the average of Life Companies. (See Official Insurance Reports.)

5th. Because it has declared more dividends in number, and of a larger average percentage, than any other Company in the United States.

6th. Because it is liberal in its management, proportion its eattlements, see a beyond

or the Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlements, safe beyond a contingency, and its rates are as low as any first-class Company in the country.

Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberal to the insured.

L. D. BROOKS, Capil Agent J. D. BROOKS, Gen'l. Agent

J. D. BROOKS, Gen'l. Agent For Western North Carolina, Statesville, N. C. GEO, P. McNEILL, Gen'l. Agent For Eastern North Carolina, Fayetteville, N. C. Agents wanted by both the above general agents, to work in their respective territories. Liberal contracts made. may:2363m

INDISPUTABLE INSURANCE AGAIN

LOSS BY FIRE On all kinds of insurable property in North Carolina, on the most reasonable terms, may be had by securing a policy in either of the following "old Philadelphia Quaker Companies," which for economical and wise man-agement and ability to meet their obligations, are unsurpassed in America:

TH AM RICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated in 1810, and its paid up Capital and Assets amount to

\$1,280,976.17.

The Fire Association of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1817, and its paid up Capital and Assets amount to \$3,778,095.65,

as per report examined and approved by the Secretary of State of North Carolina and on file in that office.

Messrs. Thos. M, Alfriend & Son. so widely and favorably known in the Southern States as successful Underwriters, are Managers for Southern Department, and have their Headquarters in Richmond, Va. They have Agents in the principal Towns in this state, and the undersigned are the General Agents for North Carolina, who will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance

> P. F. PESCUD & SON. GEN'L INSURANCE AG'TS,

WALTER CLARK

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW RALEIGH, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of tue State.
Office in Law Building, Fayetteville Street

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS. (Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College,) Practice Limited to the

EYE and EAR RALEIGH, N. C. Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.

W. JONES Attorney and Counsellor at Lav

RALEIGH, N. C. Practices in the District and Circuit Court of the United States and the Courts of the 6th Judicial District of the State; office on corner of Martin and Fayetteville Street, op-posite Citizen's National Bank, up stairs. ap 23-Dly

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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